The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.
PRICE TWO CENTS.

GREAT VICTORY

The Rebel Army in Full Flight Out of Maryland.

The Dead and Wounded Left Behind.

Our Cavalry Pushing Them Across the Potomac.

The Whole National Army in Good Condition.

Further Details of the Great Battle of Wednesday.

No Fighting of Consequence on Thursday.

Official Dispatches from Gen. McClellan.

HE ANNOUNCES A COMPLETE VICTORY.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

FIRST DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
Sept. 19—8:30 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

But little occurred yesterday, except skirmishing.

Last night the enemy abandoned his position leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

We are again in pursuit.

I do not yet know whether he is falling back on an interior position, or crossing the river.

We may safely claim a victory.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
Friday, Sept. 19—10½ A. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

PLEASANTON is driving the enemy across the river.

Our victory was complete.

The enemy is driven back into Virginia. Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

OUR LATEST WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 19—11½ P. M.

A special dispatch from the TIMES' Baltimore correspondent says that Gen. McCLELLAN's bulletins have greatly discouraged the rebels there. They are inclined to believe that the Confederate combinations have failed, and that their cause is ruined.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 19—12 Midnight.

It is now clearly apparent that the rebel army is repelled from Maryland. Probably nearly or quite the whole has succeeded in crossing the Potomac, with slight additional loss of men, wagons and artillery. It is believed that the rebels can sufficiently defend the most important crossings to enable the bulk of their forces successfully to retreat to Winchester, which is probably their base, or to any other point they choose.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday Morning, Sept. 19, 1862.

Yesterday was occupied in burying the dead and caring for the wounded.

The rebels sent in a flag of truce in the morning, asking permission to bury their own dead, which was granted.

At first the orders were very stringent against holding intercourse with the rebels, but during the afternoon they were relaxed, and the troops of both sides freely intermingled.

The following is a list of some of the killed and wounded:

Brig.-Gen. Rodman, commanding a brigade in Major-Gen. Burnside's Division, was wounded.

Col. Steaz, of the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment, was wounded in the hip.

Lieut.-Col. Appleman, of the Eighth Connecticut Regiment, was wounded.

Capt. Griswold, of the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment.

Lieut. Arenberg, of SEAMAN's Ohio Battery, lost a leg.

Major Giles, of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, was severely wounded.

Col. Barlow, of the Sixty-first New-York Regiment, was wounded.

Col. Goodrich, of the Sixty-first New-York Regiment, was killed.

Col. Beall, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was wounded.

Col. Crossdale, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, was killed.

Maj. Dwight, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, was wounded.

At daylight, this morning, it was discovered that the enemy had changed their position. Whether their whole force has crossed the river, or taken a new position nearer the river, is not at present known.

Had the rebels remained, a general engagement between both armies would have taken place this morning.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Sept. 9—1 P. M.

A dispatch just in from Gov. CURTIN, on the battle-field, says that the battle is raging fearfully, and progressing favorably for our side.

McCLELLAN has been largely reinforced. The Pennsylvania militia were also advancing to the field, under Gen. REYNOLDS.

Surgeon-Gen. SMITH has telegraphed to prepare for the wounded to be brought here, and all the churches and other buildings are being got ready.

There is intense excitement, but every one is full of hope.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Sept. 19—3 P. M.

By an official telegram just received, we learn that our victory is complete. The enemy is in full retreat, and our forces are driving them to the river.

No details at present.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Sept. 19.

Information just received from the battle-field says our victory is complete, and that Gen. PLEASANTON is in hot pursuit of the enemy, and driving them across the Potomac. The whole Federal army is in good condition, and the enemy has been badly punished.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 19.

A gentleman who left the battle-field at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, confirms the statement of the reporter of the Associated Press at headquarters, in every particular.

He says that our forces occupied the position chosen by the enemy at the commencement of the battle, and that the rebels were driven back a mile and a half at all points, except upon our extreme right, which they still held at the close of the day.

Our informant was all day within a hundred yards of Gen. McCLELLAN, and says that the results of the day were regarded by him and his Staff as a glorious victory, though not a final one.

There was no faltering at any point of the line of our whole army.

Our soldiers were exultant at the results of the day's fight, and Gen. McCLELLAN was in the highest spirits.

The opinion of Gen. McCLELLAN and those around him was that the final result would depend on who got reinforcements first.

Our informant says that nothing had been heard on the field of the capture of Gen. LONGSTREET or the killing of Gen. HILL, and that there is no truth in either report.

Twenty thousand more reinforcements were expected to reach the field yesterday from Harrisburgh.

Our informant thinks the loss of the rebels fully equal to ours.

The gentleman who furnished us with the foregoing intelligence is one of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, and says that the battle of Wednesday was not a decisive one. It was a contest in which all the advantages were with Gen. McCLELLAN, who occupied the field of battle at the close of the day.

GEN. MANSFIELD.

Brig.-Gen. J. K. F. MANSFIELD, killed at the battle of Sharpsburgh on Wednesday, was a native of Connecticut, from which State he was appointed a cadet to the West Point Military Academy in Oct., 1817. He was at the time of his death about sixty years of age. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1822, standing No. 2 in a class of forty members, among whom are the names of Gens. HUNTER, McCALL, and others noted during the present war. On the 1st of July, 1822, he was brevetted a Second Lieutenant of a corps of Engineers, and received his full rank the same day. On the 5th of March, 1832, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and on the 7th of July, 1838, became Captain. He served in the Texan and Mexican wars, and on the 9th of May, 1846, was brevetted Major for gallant and distinguished services in the defence of Fort Browne, in Texas. On the 23d of the following September, he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several battles of Monterey, in Mexico, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September, 1846.

On the first of those days he was severely wounded. He was breveted Colonel on the 23d of February, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Buena Vista. During the campaigns of 1846 and 1847 of the war with Mexico he held the position of Chief Engineer of the army under Gen. TAYLOR. Previous to the war he had been appointed as member of the Board of Engineers, viz.: From Dec. 8, 1842, to Sept. 8, 1845, and after the war he resumed this same position, which he kept for some time. On the 28th of May, 1853, he was appointed an Inspector-General of the United States Army, with the rank of Colonel. This position he held at the breaking out of the rebellion. On the 6th of May, 1861, he was brevetted a Brigadier-General of the Regular United States Army, and on the 14th of May, 1861, was commissioned a full Brigadier-General. He was placed in command of the position at Newport's News, which he held until the advance upon Norfolk transferred his services to the other shore of the James River.

He was next placed in command at Suffolk, Va. When Gen. POPE met with his reverses in Virginia, and demanded a Court of Inquiry to examine into the conduct of certain of his officers, Gen. MANSFIELD was ordered to proceed to Washington to sit as one of the Court. The inquiry having been postponed, by order of the President, at the request of Gen. McCLELLAN, Gen. MANSFIELD was assigned a post of duty in the field. In the discharge of that duty he fell, at the post of honor.

COL. McNEIL.

Among the killed in this week's terrible battles in Maryland, is Col. McNEIL, the commander of the justly celebrated "Bucktail" Regiment, while leading a charge at the head of his men, near Antietam Creek. HUGH WATSON McNEIL was a son of Rev. A. McNEIL, a Cameronian clergyman, and was born in Seneca County, New-York, in 1830. He was educated at Yale College, and entered upon the study of the law in the office of CLARENCE W. SEWARD, at Auburn. In 1857 he commenced practice in this City, but was obliged to abandon his profession two years afterward, by reason of ill health. He removed to Pennsylvania, and engaged in banking. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in a company known as "Wild Cats," commanded by Capt. STONE, which was afterwards incorporated with the famous Bucktail Regiment. In a short time he was chosen First Lieutenant, and then Captain. In this capacity he led the regiment in a magnificent bayonet charge at Drainesville. The exploits of the regiment are familiar to all. While with McDOWELL on the Rappahannock; while in pursuit of Stonewall JACKSON up the Shenandoah Valley, under FREMONT, and particularly at the spirited battle of Cross Keys, the Bucktails gained the foremost name for valor and vigor. And since then they have not ceased for a day to harrass the enemy. They accompanied Gen. HOOKER in the recent expedition up the Potomac in quest of Stonewall JACKSON. On Tuesday they came up with the enemy under LEE, near Sharpsburgh. The National troops were disposed in order of battle. The Bucktails were at the front. The action commenced at dark and lasted two hours. Col. McNEIL had just charged upon the rebel forces, driving them back half a mile, when he received his death wound.

He was a daring and intrepid officer, a generous friend and kinsman, the idol of his family and regiment, and his loss cannot be replaced.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM CREEK.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

The Most Stupendous Struggle of Modern Times.

The Battle Won by Consummate Generalship.

The Rebel Losses Estimated as High as Thirty Thousand.

A GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS CAPTURED.

BATTLE-FIELD OF ANTIETAM CREEK,
Thursday, Sept. 18, 1862.

Another great battle has been fought, and the cause of the Union has once more been vindicated upon one of the most bloody and well-contested fields known to ancient or modern times. Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862, will, we predict, hereafter be looked upon as an epoch in the history of the rebellion, from which will date the inauguration of its downfall. On that day about one hundred and sixty thousand men met in deadly strife upon the field of Antietam—a name which will occupy a leading position in the history of the war—and there, marshaled by brave and able men, fought with a desperation and courage never before excelled, and rarely, if ever equaled, for twelve hours, leaving the Union army in possession of the contested ground. This victory was not gained, however, without the sacrifice of many valuable lives, and the maiming of thousands of individuals.

PRECEDING EVENTS.

Before attempting to present even a glance at this battle, let us first prepare the reader for a correct understanding of it by relating—in continuation of my last letter—the events immediately preceding the great contest. My last brought Gen. McCLELLAN's advance into Maryland up to midday on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at which time the army occupied a position in close proximity to the road leading from Boonesville to Sharpsburgh, and upon and near the left bank of the little creek known by the name of Antietam, which rises in Central Pennsylvania, and, after running in a southerly direction, its waters are mingled with the turgid waters of the Potomac, about five miles above Harper's Ferry.

The enemy occupied a position on the right bank of the Antietam, favorably located for both offensive and defensive operations, and in this respect had the advantage. To circumvent the enemy, and secure an equally favorable position, was the first object to be obtained. That this required the genius of a great leader, needed no military man to elucidate, for the whole position of affairs could be taken in at a glance. How well and successfully this object was accomplished, the success of our arms is abundant evidence. Of some of the details of the movement to this end we shall give in the proper place. Just across the creek, in plain view from the eastern bank, the enemy's skirmishers could be distinctly seen, and from elevated positions massed forces of infantry and cavalry could be discovered in every little valley and ravine for miles on either hand. Two hundred thousand men was what the enemy pretended to have within the scope of the eye, and from repeated personal inspection, aided by an excellent glass, while standing in a favorable position, I should judge the figure named not an exaggerated one.

PREPARATIONS FOR A MOVEMENT.

Between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. all was silent along the lines. The German Battery of sixteen 20-pound Parrott guns, upon the eminence overlooking the river's bank were silent. Major ARNDT had fallen, and the infantry battalions were quietly resting upon the ground under the hill, upon the tops of which were planted our artillery. This quietness was like the quietness that precedes the storm. The Commanding General had arrived upon the ground at an early hour the day before, and had made himself familiar with the position, and at the time of which we write was busily engaged in giving the necessary instructions to the Commanders of Corps, so as to render our success in the impending conflict as much a matter of certainty as possible.

THE MOVEMENT.

Soon after 2 o'clock P. M. the Parrott guns, to which allusion has been made before, were opened upon the enemy and worked with great rapidity, and nearly every shell thrown, as I afterward ascertained, did fearful execution in the massed columns of the enemy. In a brief space after this terrible fire had been opened, there was a movement of the troops inexplicable to the uninitiated at the moment, but the object of which was soon revealed to the careful observer. The Antietam was to be crossed! Gen. HOOKER's Corps, by a flank movement, gained a point to the north of between two and three miles, and changing direction to the left reached the river at Kelly's Ford. A portion of the Pennsylvania Reserve, under command of Brig.-Gen. MEADE, were thrown across the river and were deployed as skirmishers, and under their cover and the support of the German New-York Battery, Gen. HOOKER's column very speedily gained a foothold upon the opposite bank. Our skirmishers were met with a galling fire, poured in by the skirmishers of the enemy and the fire from a battery of four or six pieces, so located as to give a raking fire to the advancing column. Fortunately this battery was not well managed, and most of the missiles were thrown too high, hence our loss at this point was comparatively trifling. This battery was speedily silenced, and the rapid movements of Gen. HOOKER's column soon placed it in jeopardy; but the enemy, always on the alert, managed to get their pieces out of the way before a battery could be thrown across to sustain the infantry column in its local movements. The enemy's skirmishers were forced back step by step by the Reserves to their main body, by which time the whole of the advancing column was in position, and ready for more decisive offensive operations. The enemy rushed forward seemingly bent upon annihilating the comparatively small force sent against them, and several times there was some wavering under the terrible and impetuous resistance—but the troops quickly rallied, and, under the lead of their able commander, secured the much coveted and a necessary position to secure success. This movement across the river was one for which Gen HOOKER was peculiarly qualified, and he executed it in a manner highly creditable to his skill as a General. Here the battle of Antietam commenced in earnest. Until nightfall set in Gen. HOOKER pressed the enemy back, and every step was gained by hard fighting.

THE DEMONSTRATION TO THE LEFT.

Tuesday afternoon Gen. BURNSIDE's column was brought up to the river and directed to make a demonstration on the enemy's right, by crossing the stream three or four miles below the point where Gen. HOOKER had crossed, with a view to secure a stone bridge—to facilitate the crossing of artillery and munitions—and also to threaten the enemy's right flank, to correspond with the demonstration of Gen. HOOKER on his (the enemy's) left, which was to be the real point of attack. This order was promptly obeyed, and carried out with alacrity. Gen. BURNSIDE, by dark, had arrived at the point of crossing, and on the following morning forced the enemy back from the bridge, and rendered important aid with his artillery.

TUESDAY NIGHT.

During the night of Tuesday, Gen. BANKS' Corps, then under the command of Gen. MANSFIELD, who was killed early the following day, Gen. FRANKLIN's Corps and two divisions of Gen. SUMNER's Corps—SEDGWICK's and FRENCH's—were thrown across the river at the ford to sustain Gen. HOOKER, when the line of battle was formed in the following order: Gen. HOOKER on the right; Gen. SUMNER—the line running nearly north and south—the left inclining toward the river and in a direction a little to the east of south. Gen. FRANKLIN's force was placed in a reserve on the right. On Wednesday morning early the balance of Gen. SUMNER's Corps—Gen. RICHARDSON's Division—was thrown across the creek and extended the line to the left; the commands of Gens. MORELL, FITZ-JOHN PORTER and COUCH were brought on to the field later in the day, but were not required, and were therefore held in reserve.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

On Wednesday morning, Sept. 17, the sun rose in a cloudless sky, and all nature seemed to smile as if the world were filled with the elect of God. But its splendors were soon dimmed with the smoke rising from the battle-field.

To enable the reader to understand the events of this day, he should look at a map which has laid out the principal roads throughout the State of Maryland. With a pencil follow the road or "pike" from Boonsboro' direct to Sharpsburgh—which is nearly three miles west of the river, at the point where the road crosses it; the battle-field is on both sides of that road—between the river and Sharpsburgh—the bulk of it being north of the Boonsboro' road, and in the triangle formed by the roads connecting Bakersville and Middletown and Bakersville and Sharpsburgh. The surface is interspersed with hill and vale, and covered with cornfields and grass land, and skirting and stretching toward the centre from different points are thin belts of forest trees—all of which gives advantage to the enemy acting on the defensive, he having an opportunity to select his position for defensive operations, and when forced from one position he has only to fall back a short distance to find a position naturally as strong as the first. The engagement was opened early Wednesday morning by the advance of a strong line of our skirmishers. They were met by a similar movement on the part of the enemy. The latter were forced back until the right of our line (Gen. HOOKER's,) came into action with the enemy's left, commanded by Gen. HILL, who commands a portion of LONGSTREET's corps. BANKS' corps was, within a half an hour, at work, and was followed soon after by Gen. PATTERSON's command. The first fire was at about 5 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock the infantry arm entered upon its work. The line thus formed,

THE ENEMY'S LEFT WAS FORCED BACK

for nearly three miles from the ford, where the bulk of our troops crossed the creek before 9 o'clock, when they were relieved by Gen. SEDGWICK's coming to the front. Just previous to this, MORRIS' Brigade, of HOOKER's command, had advanced from a belt of timber across a plowed field into a piece of woods, where the enemy, massed in great force, were repulsed, and the troops fell back to the belt of timber in some disorder, but soon rallied again, and regained the field in front. It was at this time that Gen. MANSFIELD, in command of Gen. BANKS' corps, was mortally wounded, carried from the field and died soon afterward. Gen. WILLIAMS succeeded to the command of the corps, and Gen. CRAWFORD took command of WILLIAMS' Division until he was wounded and taken from the field. The repulse of MORRIS' Brigade was accomplished by an old and contemptible trick of the enemy. As the corps advanced to the woods across the plowed field, the rebels unfurled the Stars and Stripes, and waving them, cried out, "What the h—l are you doing? Don't fire upon your friends!" Our troops, deceived by this ruse, ceased firing, when the rebels opened upon them a murderous volley of musketry and cross fire, and creating a temporary panic. They rallied and drove the rebels back, but it was done at a great sacrifice of life.

These troops were relieved by

GEN. SEDGWICK'S COMMAND

coming up on their left. The enemy who had gained a point of timber extending some distance in front of our line, at the left of Gen. BANKS' corps, were driven out, and across a plowed field in front, to the timber beyond, with terrible slaughter—AYER's battery opening upon them with great effect, strewing the ground with the dead. At one point, just on the brow of a little roll of the ground that the infantry, emerging suddenly upon the open field, supposed that it was a rebel force in waiting for them and the dead rebels got an entire volley. This corps came into action by brigades, between 8 and 9 o'clock—GORMAN's, DANA's and HOWARD's. While preparing for action, the enemy appeared from an unexpected quarter, and opened a terrific fire with a view of breaking the line by a sudden attack with musketry and artillery, he believing that it was composed of raw troops. But they soon discovered their mistake; these veterans, notwithstanding the sudden attack, though their lines were broken for a moment, were not disconcerted, but received it with cheers. While under this galling fire the Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers made a dash forward and seized the battle-flag of one of Gen. HILL's regiments, and now have it to show to their friends as a trophy of the day. In this connection it should be mentioned that Capt. HOWE and Lieut. WHITTIER, of Gen. SEDGWICK's Staff, distinguished themselves in the action by rallying the left of Gen. SEDGWICK's division, and on several occasions, by their example, they encouraged the men in discharging their duties faithfully. Gen. SEDGWICK's horse was killed, and he was wounded twice, but remained on the field until he was ordered to the rear with his command.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.

The division under Gen. FRENCH occupied a position to the left of SEDGWICK's, and was fairly engaged by 10½ o'clock. The fighting on the extreme right at this time was confined mostly to artillery, while the tide of infantry fighting swept along toward the left of our line. The left of this division gave way and fell back from the superior force they had to contend against—the rebel hordes making pell mell after them. The left fell back in pretty good order, and upon a walk, under as galling a fire of musketry as is often experienced. This movement was evidently no fault of the men. The rebels advanced, and as they ventured a little to the rear of our line at that point, Col. BURKE (acting Brigadier-General in Gen. RICHARDSON's Division,) changed his front, and poured in several volleys upon their flank, strewing the ground with dead. The balance, hastened somewhat by a cross fire from AYER's battery, fled in utter dismay. The left of FRENCH's Division advanced again, and fought like heroes until ordered to the rear.

RICHARDSON'S DIVISION.

Three Brigades of this Division, commanded by Gen. MEAGHER, Gen. CALDWELL and Col. BURKE' Tenth Pennsylvania, did not cross the creek until Wednesday morning, when Gen. RICHARDSON was ordered to form on the left of FRENCH's Division The Division crossed the river and moved up with alacrity near the line of battle, ready for action. Having filed about through the valleys to avoid letting the enemy know of the movement, the Division laid down under the brow of a hill, just in rear of the line of battle, until wanted. It was now about 9 o'clock.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

In less than half an hour after taking this position Gen. MEAGHER was ordered to enter the line with the Irish Brigade. They marched up to the brow of the hill, cheering as they went, led by Gen. MEAGHER in person, and were welcomed with cheers by FRENCH's Brigade. The musketry fighting at this point was the severest and most deadly ever witnessed before—so acknowledged by veterans in the service. Men on both sides fell in large numbers every moment, and those who were eye-witnesses of the struggle did not suppose it possible for a single man to escape. The enemy here, at first, were concealed behind a knoll, so that only their heads were exposed. The brigade advanced up the slope with a cheer, when a most deadly fire was poured in by a second line of the enemy concealed in the Sharpsburgh road, which at this place is several feet lower than the surrounding surface, forming a complete rifle-pit, and also from a force partially concealed still further to the rear.

At this time the color-bearer in the right wing advanced several paces to the front, and defiantly waved his flag in the faces of the enemy; as if by a miracle, he escaped without serious injury.

The line of the brigade, in its advance up the hill was broken in the centre temporarily by an obstruction, the right wing having advanced to keep up with the colors, and fell back a short distance, when Gen. MEAGHER directed that a rail fence which the enemy a few minutes before had been fighting behind should be torn down. His men, in face of a galling fire, obeyed the order when the whole brigade advanced to the brow the hill, cheering as the went and causing the enemy to fall back to their second line—the Strasburgh road, which is some three feet lower than the surrounding surface. In this road were massed a large force of infantry, and here was the most hotly contested point of the day. Each brigade of this Divison was in turn brought into action at this point and the struggle was truly terrific for more than four hours—the enemy finally, however, were forced from their position. In this work the New-York German Battery, stationed on the hill across the Creek, rendered efficient service by pouring in upon their massed forces a constant stream of 20-pound shells.

Gen. CALDWELL's Brigade was next ordered into action by Gen. RICHARDSON in person. They two advanced in good order, cheering, and were received with cheers by the Irish Brigade. It was at about this time that the left of FRENCH's Division, commanded by Col. BROOKS, of the Tenth Pennsylvania, was directed by Gen. RICHARDSON to wheel to the right, and a murderous flanking fire was poured into the flank of an advancing division of the enemy, causing him to recoil, and fall back in disorder.

This division was actively engaged for nearly five hours, and lost nearly half of the men taken into action.

The fight, which had opened by five o'clock in the morning, gradually swept down to the left of the main line, where it opened at about 9 o'clock. Soon after this time, Gen. BURNSIDE's guns were heard on the extreme left, on the flank of the enemy, he having obtained possession of the stone bridge across the creek on the Strasburgh road. This seemed to surprise the rebels, and a desperate effort was made to change their line of battle so as to repel the flanking movement on their right. To this end their line was extended, and large columns of infantry were thrown off to meet Gen. BURNSIDE, so that by 12 o'clock the rebel line of battle, having been forced back on the right, was crescent shape. Toward night our infantry got to work on the extreme left, the rebel ranks gave way at all points—but in good order, and the day's fighting was brought to a close by a heavy artillery fire—and

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

Another Detailed Account of the Great Struggle.

From the Tribune Extra.

BATTLE-FIELD OF SHARPSBURGH,
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 17, 1862.

Fierce and desperate battle between 200,000 men has raged since daylight, yet night closes on an uncertain field. It is the greatest fight since Waterloo—all over the field contested with an obstinacy equal even to Waterloo. If not wholly a victory to-night, I believe it is the prelude to a victory to-morrow. But what can be foretold of the future of a fight in which from 5 in the morning till 7 at night the best troops of the continent have fought without decisive result?

I have no time for speculation—no time even to gather details of the battle—only time to state its broadest features—then mount and spur for New-York.

After the brilliant victory near Middletown, Gen. McCLELLAN pushed forward his army rapidly, and reached Keedysville with three corps on Monday night. That march has already been described. On the day following, the two armies faced each other idly, until night. Artillery was busy at intervals; once in the morning, opening with spirit, and continuing for half an hour with vigor, till the rebel battery, as usual, was silenced.

McCLELLAN was on the hill where BENJAMIN's battery was stationed, and found himself suddenly under a rather heavy fire. It was still uncertain whether the rebels were retreating or reinforcing—their batteries would remain in position in either case, and as they had withdrawn nearly all their troops from view, there was only the doubtful indication of columns of dust to the rear.

On the evening of Tuesday, HOOKER was ordered to cross the Antietam Creek with his corps, and, feeling the left of the enemy, be ready to attack next morning. During the day of apparent inactivity, McCLELLAN had been maturing his plan of battle, of which HOOKER's movement was one development.

The position on either side was peculiar. When RICHARDSON advanced on Monday he found the enemy deployed and displayed in force on a crescent-shaped ridge, the outline of which followed more or less exactly the course of Antietam Creek. Their lines were then forming, and the revelation of force in front of the ground which they really intended to hold, was probably meant to delay our attack until their arrangements to receive it were complete.

During the day they kept their troops exposed and did not move them, even to avoid the artillery fire, which must have been occasionally annoying. Next morning the lines and columns which had darkened cornfields and hill crests, had been withdrawn. Broken and wooded ground behind the sheltering hills concealed the rebel masses. What from our front looked like only a narrow summit fringed with woods, was a broad table-land of forest and ravine, cover for troops everywhere, nowhere easy access for an enemy The smoothly-sloping surface in front and the sweeping crescent of slowly mingling lines was all a delusion. It was all a rebel stronghold beyond.

Under the base of these hills runs the deep stream called Antietam Creek, fordable only at distant points. Three bridges cross it, one on the Hagerstown road, one on the Sharpsburgh pike, one to the left in a deep recess of sleepy falling hills. HOOKER passed the first to reach the ford by which he crossed, and it was held by PLEASANTON with a reserve of cavalry during the battle. The second was close under the rebel centre, and no way important to yesterday's fight. At the third BURNSIDE attacked and finally crossed. Between the first and third lay most of the battle lines. They stretched four miles from right to left.

Unaided, attack in front was impossible. McCLELLAN's forces lay behind low, disconnected ridges, in front of the rebel summits, all, or nearly all, unwooded. They gave some cover for artillery, and guns were therefore massed on the centre. The enemy had the Shepherdstown road and the Hagerstown and Williamsport road both open to him in rear for retreat. Along one or the other, if beaten, he must fly. This, among other reasons, determined, perhaps, the plan of battle which McCLELLAN finally resolved on.

The plan was generally as follows: HOOKER was to cross on the right, establish himself on the enemy's left if possible, flanking his position, and to open the fight. SUMNER, FRANKLIN and MANSFIELD were to send their forces also to the right, coöperating with and sustaining HOOKER's attack while advancing also nearer the centre. The heavy work in the centre was left mostly to the batteries. PORTER massing his infantry support in the hollows. On the left BURNSIDE was to carry the bridge already referred to, advancing then by a road which enters the pike at Sharpsburgh, turning at once the rebel flank and destroying his line of retreat. PORTER and SYKES were held in reserve. It is obvious that the complete success of a plan contemplating widely divergent movements of separate corps, must largely depend on accurate timing, that the attack should be simultaneous and not successive.

HOOKER moved Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, crossing the creek at a ford above the bridge and well to the right, without opposition. Fronting southwest his line advanced not quite on the rebel flank, but overlapping and threatening it. Turning off from the road after passing the stream, he sent forth cavalry skirmishers straight into the woods and over the fields beyond. Rebel pickets withdrew slowly before them, firing scattering and harmless shots. Turning again to the left, the cavalry went down on the rebel flank, coming suddenly close to a battery which met them with unexpected grape and canister. It being the motive of cavalry to retire before batteries, this company loyally followed the law of its being, and came swiftly back without pursuit.

Artillery was sent to the front, infantry was rapidly deployed, and skirmishers went out in in front on either flank. The corps moved forward compactly, HOOKER, as usual, reconnoitering in person. They came at last to an open grass-sown field, inclosed on two sides with woods, protected on the right by a hill, and entered through a corn-field in the rear. Skirmishers entering these woods were instantly met by rebel shots, but held their ground, and as soon as supported, advanced, and cleared the timber. Beyond, on the left and in front, volleys of musketry opened heavily, and a battle seemed to have begun a little sooner than it was expected.

Gen. HOOKER formed his lines with precision and without hesitation. RICKETTS's Division went into the woods on the left in force. MEADE, with the Pennsylvania Reserves, formed in the centre. DOUBLEDAY was sent out on the right, planting his batteries on the hill, and opening at once on a rebel battery that began to enfilade the central line. It was already dark, and the rebel position could only be discovered by the flashes of their guns. They pushed forward boldly on the right, after losing ground on the other flank, but made no attempt to regain their hold on the woods. The light flashed, and glimmered, and faded, and finally went out in the dark.

HOOKER had found out what he wanted to

know. When the firing ceased the hostile lines lay close to each other—their pickets so near that six rebels were captured during the night. It was inevitable that the fight should recommence at daylight. Neither side had suffered considerable loss; it was a skirmish, not a battle. "We are through for to-night," remarked the General, "but to-morrow we fight the battle that will decide the fate of the Republic."

Not long after the firing ceased, it sprang up again on the left. Gen. HOOKER, who had taken up his headquarters in a barn, which had been nearly the focus of the rebel artillery, was out at 1. First came rapid and unusually frequent picket shots, then several heavy volleys. The General listened a moment and smiled grimly. "We have no troops there. The troops are shooting each other. It is Fair Oaks over again." So everybody lay down again, but all the night through there were frequent alarms.

McCLELLAN had been informed of the night's work, and of the certainties awaiting the dawn. SUMNER was ordered to move his corps at once, and was expected to be on the ground at daylight. From the extent of the rebel lines developed in the evening, it was plain that they had gathered their whole army behind the heights, and were waiting for the shock.

The battle began with the dawn. Morning found both armies just as they had slept, almost close enough to look into each others eyes. The left of MEADE's reserves and the right of RICKETTS' line became engaged at nearly the same moment, one with artillery, the other with infantry. A battery was almost immediately pushed forward beyond the central woods, over a ploughed field, near the top of the slope where the cornfield begun. On the open field, in the corn beyond, and in the woods which stepped forward into the broad fields, like a promontory into the ocean, was the hardest and deadliest struggle of the day.

For half an hour after the battle had grown to its full strength, the line of fire swayed neither way. HOOKER's men were fully up to their work. They saw their General everywhere in front, never away from the fire, and all the troops believed in their commander and fought with a will. Two-thirds of them were the same men who under McDOWELL had broken at Manassas.

The half hour passed, the rebels began to give way a little, only a little, but at the first indication of a receding fire, Forward, was the word, and on went the line with a cheer and a rush. Back across the cornfield, leaving dead and wounded behind them, over the fence, and across the road, and then back again into the dark woods which closed around them went the retreating rebels.

MEADE and his Pennsylvanians followed hard and fast—followed till they came within easy range of the woods, among which they saw their beaten enemy disappearing—followed still, with another cheer, and flung themselves against the cover.

But out of those gloomy woods came, suddenly and heavily, terrible volleys—volleys which smote and bent, and broke, in a moment, that eager front, and hurled them swiftly back for half the distance they had went. Not swiftly, nor in panic, any further. Closing up their shattered lines, they came slowly away—a regiment where a brigade had been, hardly a brigade where a whole division had been victorious. They had met from the woods the first volleys of musketry from fresh troops—had met them and returned them till their line had yielded and gone down before the weight of fire, and till the ammunition was exhausted.

In ten minutes the fortunes of the day seemed to have changed—it was the rebels now who were advancing, pouring out of the woods in endless lines, sweeping through the corn-field from which their comrades just fled. HOOKER sent in his nearest brigade to meet them, but it could not do the work. He called for another. There was nothing close enough, unless he took it from his right. His right might be in danger if it was weakened, but his centre was already threatened with annihilation. Not hesitating one moment, he sent to DOUBLEDAY: "Give me your best brigade instantly."

The best brigade came down the hill to the right on the run, went through the timber in front through a storm of shot and bursting shell and crashing limbs, over the open field beyond, and straight into the corn-field, passing as they went three brigades, shattered by the rebel fire, and streaming to the rear. They passed by HOOKER, whose eyes lighted as he saw these veteran troops led by a soldier, whom he knew he could trust. "I think they will hold it," he said.

Gen. HARTSUFF took his troops very steadily, but now that they were under fire, not hurriedly, up to the hill from which the corn-field begins to descend, and formed them on the crest. Not a man who was not in full view—not one who bent before the storm. Firing at first in volleys, they fired them at will with wonderful rapidity and effect. The whole line crowned the hill and stood out darkly against the sky, but lighted and shrouded ever in flame and smoke. These were the Twelfth and Thirteenth Massachusetts—old troops all of them.

There for half an hour they held the ridge, unyielding in purpose, exhaustless in courage. There were gaps in the line, but it nowhere dwelt. Their General was wounded badly early in the fight, but they fought on. Their supports did not come—they determined to fight without them. They began to go down the hill and into the corn. They did not stop to think that their ammunition was nearly gone, they were there to win that field, and they won it. The rebel line for the second time fled through the corn and into the woods. I cannot tell how few of HARTSUFF's Brigade were left when the work was done, but it was done. There was no more gallant, determined heroic fighting in all this desperate day. Gen. HARTSUFF is very severely wounded, but I do not believe he counts his success too dearly purchased.

The crisis of the fight at this point had arrived; RICKETTS' division, vainly endeavoring to advance, and exhausted by the effort, had fallen back. Part of MANSFIELD's corps was ordered in to their relief, but MANSFIELD's troops came back again, and their General was mortally wounded. The left, nevertheless, was too extended to be turned, and too strong to be broken. RICKETTS sent word he could not advance, but could hold his ground. DOUBLEDAY had kept his guns at work on the right, and had finally silenced a rebel battery that for half an hour had poured in a galling enfilading fire along HOOKER's central line.

There was woods in front of DOUBLEDAY's hill which the rebels held, but so long as those guns pointed that way they did not care to attack. With his left then able to take care of itself, with his right impregnable with two brigades of MANSFIELD still fresh and coming rapidly up, and with his centre a second time victorious, Gen. HOOKER determined to advance. Orders were sent to CRAWFORD and GORDON—the two Mansfield Brigades—to move directly forward at once, the batteries in the centre were ordered on, the whole line was called on, and the General himself went forward.

To the right of the cornfield and beyond it was a point of woods. Once carried and firmly held, it was the key of the position. HOOKER determined to take it. He rode out in front of his furthest troops on a hill to examine the ground for a battery. At the top he dismounted and went forward on foot, completed his reconnoissance, returned and remounted. The musketry fire from the point of woods was all the while extremely hot. As he put his foot in the stirrup a fresh volley of rifle bullets came whizzing by. The tall soldierly figure of the General, the white horse which he rode, the elevated place where he was—all made him a most dangerously conspicuous mark. So he had been all day, riding often without a staff officer nor an orderly near him—all sent off on urgent duty—visible everywhere on the field. The rebel bullets had followed him all day, but they had not hit him and he would not regard them. Remounting on this hill he had not ridden five steps when he was struck in the foot by a ball.

Three men were shot down at the same moment by his side. The air was alive with bullets. He kept on his horse for a few moments, though the wound was severe and excessively painful, and would not dismount till he had given his last order to advance. He was himself in the very front. Swaying unsteadily on his horse, he turned in his seat to look about him. "There is a regiment to the right. Order it forward? CRAWFORD and GORDON are coming up. Tell them to carry these works and hold them—and it is our fight!"

It was found that the bullet had passed completely through his foot. The surgeon who examined it on the spot could give no opinion whether bones were broken, but it was afterward ascertained that though grazed, they were not fractured. Of course, the severity of the wound made it impossible for him to keep the field which he believed already won, so far as it belonged to him to win it. It was 9 o'clock. The fight had been furious since 5. A large part of his command [illegible] still [illegible] touched [illegible] GORDON's brigade [illegible] up [illegible] moved [illegible] the advance of the [illegible] which [illegible] had heard ordered with these.

With a regiment already on the edge of the woods he wanted, he might well leave the field, thinking the battle was won—that his battle was won, for I am writing, of course, only about the attack on the rebel left.

I see no reason why I should disguise my admiration of Gen. HOOKER's bravery and soldierly ability. Remaining nearly all the morning on the right, I could not help seeing the sagacity and promptness of his movements, how completely his troops were kept in hand, how devotedly they trusted to him, how keen was his insight into the battle, how every opportunity was seized and every reverse was checked and turned into another success. I say this the more unreservedly, because I have no personal relation whatever with him, never saw him till the day before the fight, and don't like his politics or opinions in general. But what are politics in such a battle?

SUMNER arrived just as HOOKER was leaving, and assumed command. CRAWFORD and GORDON had gone into the woods, and were holding them stoutly against heavy odds. As I rode over toward the left I met SUMNER at the head of his column advancing rapidly through the timber, opposite where CRAWFORD was fighting. The veteran General was riding alone in the forest far ahead of his leading brigade, his hat off, his gray hair, and beard and mustache, strangely contrasting with the fire in his eyes, and his martial air, as he hurried on to where the bullets were thickest.

SEDGWICK's Division was in advance, moving forward to support CRAWFORD and GORDON. Rebel reinforcements were approaching also, and the struggle for the roads was again to be renewed. SUMNER sent forward two divisions. RICHARDSON and FRENCH on the left. SEDGWICK moving in column of division through the roads, in rear, deployed and advanced in line over the corn-field. There was a broad interval between him and the nearest division, and he saw that if the rebel line were complete, his own division was in immediate danger of being flanked. But his orders were to advance, and those are the orders which a soldier—and SEDGWICK is every inch a soldier—loves best to hear.

To extend his own front as far as possible, he ordered the Thirty-fourth New-York to move by the left flank. The manœuvre was attempted under a fire of great intensity, and the regiment broke. At the same moment the enemy, perceiving their advantage, came round on that flank. CRAWFORD was obliged to give on the right, and his troops pouring in confusion through the ranks of SEDGWICK's advance brigade, threw it into disorder and back on the second and third lines. The enemy advanced, their fire increasing.

Gen. SEDGWICK was three times wounded, in the shoulder, leg and wrist, but he persisted in remaining on the field so long as there was a chance of saving it. His Adjutant-General, Major SEDGWICK, bravely rallying and trying to reform the troops, was shot through the body, the bullet lodging in the spine, and fell from his horse. Severe as the wound is, it is probably not mortal. Lieut. HOWE, of Gen. SEDGWICK's staff, endeavored to rally the Thirty-fourth New-York. They were badly cut up, and would not stand Half their officers were killed or wounded, their colors shot to pieces, the Color-Sergeant killed, every one of the color-guard wounded. Only thirty-two were afterwards got together.

The Fifteenth Massachusetts went into action with 17 officers and nearly 600 men. Nine officers were killed or wounded, and some of the latter are prisoners. Capt. SIMONS, Capt. SAMPLES of the Sharpshooters, Lieut. DARLEY and Lieut. BERRY are killed. Capt. BARTLETT and Capt. JOCELYN, Lieut. SPURR, Lieut. GALE and Lieut. BRADLEY are wounded. One hundred and thirty-four men were the only remains that could be collected of this splendid regiment.

Gen. DANA was wounded. Gen. HOWARD, who took command of the division after Gen. SEDGWICK was disabled, exerted himself to restore order; but it could not be done there. Gen. SUMNER ordered the line to be reformed under fire. The test was too severe for volunteer troops under such a fire. SUMNER himself attempted to arrest the disorder, but to little purpose. Lieut.-Col. REVERE and Capt. AUDENRIED, of his staff, were wounded severely, but not dangerously. It was impossible to hold the position. Gen. SUMNER withdrew the division to the rear, and once more the corn-field was abandoned to the enemy.

FRENCH sent word he could hold his ground. RICHARDSON, while gallantly leading a regiment under a heavy fire, was severely wounded in the shoulder. Gen. MEAGHER was wounded at the head of his brigade. The loss in general officers was becoming frightful.

At 1 o'clock affairs on the right had a gloomy look. HOOKER's troops were greatly exhausted, and their General away from the field. MANSFIELD's were no better. SUMNER's command had lost heavily, but two of his divisions were still comparatively fresh. Artillery was yet playing vigorously in front, though the ammunition of many of the batteries was entirely exhausted, and they had been compelled to retire.

DOUBLEDAY held the right inflexibly. SUMNER's headquarters were now in the narrow field where the right, before HOOKER, had begun to fight. All that had been gained in front had been lost! The enemy's battalion, which, if advanced and served vigorously, might have made sad work with the closely massed troops, were fortunately, either partially disabled or short of ammunition. SUMNER was confident that he could hold his own; but another advance was out of the question. The enemy, on the other hand, seemed to be too much exhausted to attack.

At this crisis FRANKLIN came up with fresh troops, and commanding one division of the corps, formed on the left. SLOCUM was sent forward along the slopes lying under the first ranges of the division of rebel hills, while SMITH was ordered to retake the corn-fields and woods which all day had been so hotly contested. It was done in the handsomest style. His Maine and Vermont regiment and the rest went forward on the run, and, cheering as they went, swept like an avalanche through the corn-fields, fell upon the woods, cleared them in ten minutes, and held them. They were not again retaken.

The field and its ghastly harvest which the reaper had gathered in those fatal hours remained finally with us. Four times it had been lost and won. The dead are strewn so thickly that as you ride over it you cannot guide your horse's steps too carefully. Pale and bloody faces are everywhere upturned. They are sad and terrible, but there is nothing which makes one's heart beat so quickly as the imploring look of sorely wounded men, who beckon wearily for help which you cannot stay to give.

Gen. SMITH's attack was so sudden that his success was accomplished with no great loss. He had gained a point, however, which compelled him to expect every moment an attack, and to hold which, if the enemy again brought up reserves, would take his best energies and best troops. But the long strife, the heavy losses, incessant fighting over the same ground, repeatedly lost and won inch by inch, and, more than all, the fear of BURNSIDE on the left and PORTER in front, held the enemy in check. For two or three hours there was a lull even in the cannonade on the right, which hitherto had been incessant. McCLELLAN had been over on the field after SUMNER's repulse, but had speedily returned to his headquarters. SUMNER again sent word that he was able to hold his position, but could not advance with his own corps.

Meantime, where was BURNSIDE, and what was he doing? On the right, where I had spent the day until 2 o'clock, little was known of the general fortunes of the field. We had heard PORTER's guns in the centre, but nothing from BURNSIDE on the left. The distance was too great to distinguish the sound of his artillery from PORTER's left. There was no immediate prospect of more fighting on the right, and I left the field, which all day long had seen the most obstinate contest of the war, and rode over to McCLELLAN's headquarters. The different battle-fields were shut out from each other's view, but all partially visible from the central hill which Gen. McCLELLAN had occupied during the day. But I was more than ever impressed on returning with the completely deceitful appearance of the ground the rebels had chosen when viewed from the front.

HOOKER's and SUMNER's struggle had been carried on over an uneven and wooded surface, their own line of battle extending in a semi-circle not less than a mile and a half. Perhaps a better notion of their position can be got by considering their right, centre and left as forming three sides of a square. So long, therefore, as either wing was driven back, the centre became exposed to a very dangerous enfilading fire, and the further the centre was advanced, the worse off it was, unless the lines on its side and rear were firmly held. This formation resulted originally from the efforts of the enemy to turn both flanks. HOOKER, at the very outset, threw his columns so far into the centre of the rebel lines that they were compelled to [illegible] between him on the flank to [illegible] own entire.

Nothing of all this was perceptible from the hills in front. Some directions of the rebel lines had been disclosed by the smoke of their guns, but the whole interior formation of the country beyond the hills was completely concealed. When McCLELLAN arranged his order of battle, it must have been upon information, or have been left to his corps and division commanders to discover for themselves.

Up to 3 o'clock BURNSIDE had made little progress. His attack on the bridge had been successful, but the delay had been so great that to the observer it appeared as if McCLELLAN's plans must have been seriously disarranged. It is impossible not to suppose that the attacks on right and left were meant in a measure to correspond, for otherwise the enemy had only to repel HOOKER on the one hand, then transfer his troops, and push them against BURNSIDE.

Here was the difference between SMITH and BURNSIDE. The former did his work at once, and lost all his men at once—that is, all whom he lost at all; BURNSIDE seems to have attacked cautiously, in order to save his men, and sending successively insufficient forces against a position of strength, distributed his loss over a greater period of time, but yet lost none the less in the end.

Finally, at 4 o'clock, McCLELLAN sent simultaneous orders to BURNSIDE and FRANKLIN—to the former to advance and carry the batteries in his front at all hazards and any cost; to the latter to carry the woods next in front of him to the left, which the rebels still held. The order to FRANKLIN, however, was practically countermanded, in consequence of a message from Gen. SUMNER, that if FRANKLIN went on and was repulsed, his own corps was not yet sufficiently reorganized to be depended on as a reserve.

FRANKLIN, thereupon, was directed to run no risk of losing his present position, and, instead of sending his infantry into the woods, contented himself with advancing his batteries over the breadth of the fields in front, supporting them with heavy columns of infantry, and attacking with energy the rebel batteries immediately opposed to him. His movement was a success, so far as it went, the batteries maintaining their new ground, and sensibly affecting the steadiness of the rebel fire. That being once accomplished, and all hazard of the right being again forced back having been dispelled, the movement of BURNSIDE became at once the turning-point of success, and the fate of the day depended on him.

How extraordinary the situation was may be judged from a moment's consideration of the facts. It is understood that from the outset BURNSIDE's attack was expected to be decisive, as it certainly must have been if things went well elsewhere, and if he succeeded in establishing himself on the Sharpsburgh road in the rebel rear.

Gens. HOOKER, and SUMNER, and FRANKLIN, and MANSFIELD were all sent to the right three miles away, while PORTER seems to have done double duty with his single corps in front, both supporting the batteries and holding himself in reserve. With all this immense force on the right, but 16,000 were given to BURNSIDE for the decisive movement of the day.

Still more unfortunate in its results was the total failure of these separate attacks on the right and left to sustain, or in any manner coöperate with each other. BURNSIDE hesitated for hours in front of the bridge which should have been carried at once by a *coup de main*. Meantime HOOKER had been fighting for four hours with various fortune, but final success. SUMNER had come up too late to join in the decisive attack which his earlier arrival would probably have counted into a complete success; and FRANKLIN reached the scene only when SUMNER had been repulsed. Probably before his arrival the rebels had transferred a considerable number of troops to their right to meet the attack of BURNSIDE, the direction of which was then suspected or developed.

Attacking first with one regiment, then with two, and delaying both for artillery, BURNSIDE was not over the bridge before 2 o'clock—perhaps not till 3. He advanced slowly up the slopes in his front, his batteries in rear covering, to some extent, the movement of the infantry. A desperate fight was going on in a deep ravine on his right, the rebel batteries were in full play, and, apparently, very annoying and destructive, while heavy columns of rebel troops were plainly visible, advancing as if careless of concealment, along the road and over the hills in the direction of BURNSIDE's forces. It was at this point of time that McCLELLAN sent him the order above given.

BURNSIDE obeyed it most gallantly. Getting his troops well in hand, and sending a portion of his artillery to the front, he advanced them, with rapidity and the most determined vigor, straight up the hill in front, on top of which the rebels had maintained their most dangerous battery. The movement was in plain view of McCLELLAN's position, and as FRANKLIN, on the other side, sent his batteries into the field about the same time, the battle seemed to open in all directions with greater activity than ever.

The fight in the ravine was in full progress, the batteries which PORTER supported were firing with new vigor, FRANKLIN was blazing away on the right and hill-top, ridge and woods along the whole line was crested and veiled with white clouds of smoke. All day had been clear and bright since the early cloudy morning, and now this whole magnificent, unequaled scene shone with the splendor of an afternoon September sun. Four miles of battle, its glory all visible, its horrors all hidden, the fate of the Republic hanging on the hour—could any one be insensible of its grandeur!

There are two hills on the left of the road, the furthest and lowest. The rebels have batteries on both. BURNSIDE is ordered to carry the nearest to him, which is the furthest from the road. His guns opening first from this new position in front, more entirely controlled and silenced the enemy's artillery. The infantry came on at once, moving rapidly and steadily up long, dark lanes, and broad, dark recesses, being plainly visible without a glass as they moved over the green hillside.

The next moment the road in which the rebel battery was planted was canopied with clouds of dust swiftly descending into the valley. Underneath was a tumult of wagons, guns, horses and men flying at speed down the road. Blue flashes of smoke burst now and then among them, a horse or a man or half a dozen went down, and then the whirlwind swept on.

The hill was carried, but could it be held? The rebel columns, before seen moving to the left, increased their pace. The guns on the hill above send an angry tempest of shell down among BURNSIDE's guns and men. He had formed his columns apparently in the near angles of two fields bordering the road—high ground about them everywhere, except in rear.

In another moment a rebel battle line appears on the brow of the ridge above them, moves swiftly down in the most perfect order, and though met by incessant discharges of musketry, of which we plainly see the flashes, does not fire a gun. White spaces show where men are falling, but they close up instantly, and still the line advances. The brigades of BURNSIDE are in heavy column; they will not give way before a bayonet charge in line. The rebels think twice before they dash into these hostile masses.

There is a halt, the rebel left gives way and scatters over the field, the rest stand fast and fire. More infantry comes up, BURNSIDE is outnumbered; flanked, compelled to yield the hill he took so bravely. His position is no longer one of attack; he defends himself with unfaltering firmness, but he sends to McCLELLAN for help. McCLELLAN's glass for the last half hour has seldom been turned away from the left.

He sees clearly enough that BURNSIDE is pressed—needs no messenger to tell him that. His face grows darker with anxious thought. Looking down into the valley where 15,000 troops are lying he turns a half-questioning look on FITZ-JOHN PORTER, who stands by his side, gravely scanning the field. They are PORTER's troops below, are fresh and only impatient to share in this fight. But PORTER slowly shakes his head and one may believe that the same thought is passing through the minds of both Generals. "They are the only heroes of the army; they cannot be spared."

McCLELLAN remounts his horse, and, with PORTER and a dozen officers of his Staff, rides away to the left, in BURNSIDE's direction. SYKES meets them on the road—a good soldier, whose opinion is worth taking. The three Generals talk briefly together. It is easy to see that the moment has come when everything may turn on one order given or withheld, when the history of the battle is only to be written in thoughts, and purposes, and words of the General.

BURNSIDE's messenger rode up. His message is: "I want troops and guns. If you do not send them, I cannot hold my position for half an hour." McCLELLAN's only answer for the moment, is a glance at the western sky. Then he turns and speaks very slowly: "Tell Gen. BURNSIDE that [illegible] He [illegible] his ground [illegible] I [illegible] him MILLER's Battery. I can do nothing more. I have no infantry." Then as the messenger was riding away he called him back. "Tell him if he *cannot* hold his ground, then the bridge, to the last man!—always the bridge!—if the bridge is lost, all is lost."

The sun is already down; not half an hour of daylight is left. Till BURNSIDE's message came it had seemed plain to every one that the battle could not be finished to-day. None suspected how near was the peril of defeat, of sudden attack on exhausted forces—how vital to the safety of the army and the nation was those fifteen thousand waiting troops of FITZ-JOHN PORTER in the hollow. But the rebels halted instead of pushing on, their vindictive cannonade died away as the light faded. Before it was quite dark the battle was over. Only a solitary gun of BURNSIDE's thundered against the enemy, and presently this also ceased and the field was still.

The peril came very near, but it has passed, and in spite of the peril, at the close of the day was partly a success—not a victory, but an advantage had been gained. HOOKER, SUMNER and FRANKLIN held all the ground they had gained, and BURNSIDE still held the bridge and his position beyond. Everything was favorable for a renewal of the fight in the morning. If the plan of the battle is sound, there is every reason why McCLELLAN should win it. He may choose to postpone the battle to await his reinforcements.

The rebels may choose to retire while it is possible. Fatigue on both sides might delay the deciding battle; yet, if the enemy means to fight at all, he cannot afford to delay. His reinforcements may be coming, but where are his supplies? His losses are enormous. His troops have been massed in woods and hollows, where artillery has had its most terrific effect. Ours have been deployed and scattered. From infantry fire there is less difference.

It is hard to estimate losses on a field of such extent, but I think ours cannot be less than 6,000 killed and wounded—it may be much greater. Prisoners have been taken from the enemy—I hear of a regiment captured entire, but I doubt it. All the prisoners whom I saw agree in saying that the whole army is there. HILL and LONGSTREET are either killed or prisoners.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HARBOR-MASTERS AND GEN. CORCORAN

An Interesting Occasion.

While Col. CORCORAN was chafing in a Richmond tobacco house, His Excellency Governor MORGAN commissioned him a Harbor-Master of this City, and the other members of the Board agreed to do his share of the work, that his family might receive the pecuniary compensation thencefrom accruing.

Col. CORCORAN declined the office and the money; whereupon the Harbor-Masters determined to do something for him, ordered a superb sword, with the appropriate equipments, from manufacturers in the City, and upon his arrival here, intimated their desire to present the same at his earliest convenience.

Yesterday afternoon, at the General's Headquarters, the Astor House, the presentation took place.

There were present a great number of well-known citizens, amongst whom were Hon. Judge Daly, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Capt. Reynolds, Mr. Usher, Deputy Naval Officer; Capt. J. B. Kirker, Owen W. Brennan, Capt. Hall, Henry H. Heulat, Andrew Bleakley, John Cashow, Thos. H. Jeremy, H. H. Hull, J. P. Cumming, A. D. Barbey, John L. Taylor, John Savage, John Hennessy, Lieut. Connolly, &c., &c.

After Mr. BRENNAN had introduced the guests to Gen. CORCORAN, Capt. HULL, in behalf of the Board of Harbor-Masters, said:

GENERAL: In response to the wishes of the Board of Harbor-Masters, the pleasing duty devolves upon me to convey to you in their behalf a tangible testimonial of their admiration for your undaunted bravery and unflinching patriotism.

Awaiting with pleasure the day that would make you one of our number, we nevertheless fully appreciate the motives that have influenced you in your determination, and cheerfully resign our claim for the sake of the great cause to which you have consecrated your life.

GENERAL: While we thus meet to welcome, to congratulate, and at the same time to bid you God-speed in your noble mission, we rejoice in the opportunity which this occasion affords, to ask the acceptance at your hands of these evidences of our regard and esteem; they are tendered in the hope that they will be regarded as living witnesses of the deep interest that we individually feel in your glorious career as a soldier of the Union. [Applause.]

He then handed the sword to the General, who replied:

CAPTAIN AND GENTLEMEN: The magnificent testimonial which you have just presented to me, has been as unexpected, as I feel it is undeserved. I have accomplished nothing compared with what I desired to do. Unhappily for me, my hands have been tied for thirteen long months, but during that period, my only anxiety has been to be among you, and to share the dangers and perils of the soldier, defending the honor of his country. I had determined to die, if necessary, for the institutions of the country, [applause,] and I was particularly desirous not to ask or press the Government for any interference on my behalf, which should change in the least degree its policy; and if the privateers had not been pardoned, I was willing to die the death which had been marked out for me, [great applause,] and thus prove my devotion to the institutions of the United States. I feel highly honored in being associated with gentlemen of such high-toned character and patriotism as the Harbor-masters of this port. I have not been personally acquainted with most of you, but I have had a sufficient knowledge of you to make your visit most welcome to me. [Applause.]

Placed as I was I felt I would be less than myself if I received the emoluments of an office, the duties of which I had not performed. The reward belonged only to those who performed the labor; and although I should have felt a just pride in being one of the Harbor-masters of this port, I declined the honor for those reasons. I feel deeply grateful to you, as a man and a soldier, for this evidence of your appreciation. Fortunately for me, my sword was raised when peril first threatened the republic. [Applause.] In conclusion, gentlemen, I promise you that this sword you have presented me shall be the last unsheathed in the defence of the honor and institutions of my country. [Applause.]

The General then took the sword, and after examining it carefully, said, "I have lost one sword, but I'll try and win it back with this."

The sword is really a beautiful and serviceable one. The blade is of the finest American steel, tastefully etched in gilt. The scabbard is solid silver, ornamented with gold bands of oak leaves and laurel. The guard represents a spread eagle, and is connected with the top of the grip by a silver chain. A regulation scabbard, a Russia-leather belt, and a buff silk sash complete the gift, which cost $250. The following is the inscription:

Presented to
Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN,
By the Board of Harbor-Masters
Of the Port of New-York,
Sept. 16, 1862.
Archibald Hall, Captain of the Port.

Thomas Jerome,	John P. Cumming,
Owen W. Brennan,	John Cashow,
Henry H. Heulat,	Andrew Bleakley,
James E. Coulter,	James W. Husted,
John L. Taylor,	Henry H. Hull,

A. D. Barber.

After the presentation was over, the company partook of a collation. Col. CORCORAN's health being proposed, he responded in a very happy manner, reiterating his devotion to the country, and his readiness to make every possible sacrifice for its salvation. He closed by proposing the health of His Excellency Gov. MORGAN, which was drank with applause.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND, as Speaker of the Assembly, being called on to respond, spoke of the services rendered to the nation by Gov. MORGAN in organizing the volunteers from this State, and of the heroism and real courage shown by Col. CORCORAN in submitting without a murmur to the deprivations and sufferings of a long imprisonment. Mr. RAYMOND said he never should forget the admiration excited in his breast, at a time when many of our officers, imprisoned at the South, were writing letters begging the interposition of our Government in their behalf, by Col. CORCORAN's manly protest against such action—by his saying that he wished the Government to act on its own conviction of good policy, and that if it were best for the cause that the privateers should be hung as pirates, he would cheerfully surrender his life, if the South chose to take it in retaliation. Mr. RAYMOND also spoke of the present character of the struggle, and of the indications that a glorious victory awaits our arms on the banks of the Potomac.

Gen. CORCORAN begged permission to make some remarks explaining the circumstances which led to his surrender on the field of Bull Run. He said he had made out a full report of all the incidents of the day at the time, but he had never sent it in to the Adjutant-General lest it might injure the common cause by exposing the misconduct of individual officers. He felt justified now, however, in making some statement of those incidents. The main drift of what he said was, that he was ordered into the fight [illegible] that he was expected [illegible] intelligent orders during [illegible] he was left on the field without [illegible] of any kind until the fight was nearly over—the regiment being sent in to contend against brigades, and that the day was lost from the lack of generalship. He did not surrender until he found himself, after having successfully taken his regiment off the field, left with only *seven* men, and surrounded by the enemy. His remarks on this matter were exceedingly interesting; but the same motive which has led him to suppress these strictures induces us to forbear their publication.

Further remarks were made by Mr. HALSTEAD, Senator CONNOLLY, S. S. BENEDICT, Esq., Lieut. CONNOLLY, and others. The occasion was one of decided interest.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—By untiring enterprise and the persistent pursuance of an enlightened policy, practiced through a long course of years, Mr. WALLACK has raised the theatre he manages to a pinnacle of public estimation, from which it may (not invidiously) be said to look down upon the other theatres of the earth as a benign exemplar. Abstaining from aggressive attempts at rivalry, and eschewing all approach to sensationalism, Mr. WALLACK has quietly acquired a commanding influence in the theatrical world which other managers do not affect to gainsay, which the profession generally acknowledges as a matter of course, and which the play-going community appreciates without stopping to analyze the cause of its satisfaction. The opening of Mr. WALLACK's theatre for the season, is, to a large class of persons, of more consequence than the opening of all the other theatres put together. People of fashion regard it as an event by which to reckon the proper time for coming back from watering places to the City. Fastidious people look forward to it as to a dramatic dawn which shall dispel the clouds of *ennui* that they seek to rid themselves of elsewhere in vain. With a select but extensive circle Wallack's is the only alternative of, or for the Opera. In a circle more promiscuous, but wider, a dogma has generated to the effect that it is the last home of histrionic taste and talent—the final link which binds the degenerate present to the palmy past. Other theatres may have more attractive companies—may produce more alluring pieces—may appeal more pointedly to passing passions—may seek to dazzle with occasional performers of more radiant magnitude; but at Wallack's—so these many people think—there is a certainty of smooth and equable completeness—of variable, but sustained ability—of careful, yet not prudish, purity—that more than counterbalance all the fascinating charms of fitful genius, meretricious splendor or ephemeral combination.

It is well that fancies and opinions differ. Were it otherwise—did every one feel on the subject of the drama like that portion of the public here referred to—either the other theatres must shut up, or Mr. WALLACK would have to take them all. Happily for society it is compounded of more elements than the balance of the universe in which it moves; and, being so compounded, each part can float in whatever medium best suits it, or one or more can mingle without danger of attrition. There are elements enough in this Metropolis to range from the Academy of Music to the Old Bowery, and then find themselves short of accommodation. What then, though Mr. WALLACK does have tremendous audiences of a certain order of intelligence and brilliancy, nightly, for the next eight months: there are other audiences of intelligence and brilliancy, in their degrees, to make Miss KEENE content, and fill Miss BATEMAN's heart with joy, and crowd the halls of Niblo. Everybody does not prefer Mr. LESTER WALLACK to Mr. FORREST, and there are folk who would rather see the gorgeous *tableaux* of a fairy spectacle than feast their minds upon a sparkling five-act comedy.

Nevertheless, the five-act comedies will hold their own; and that species of entertainment Mr. WALLACK can present in a manner that forbids the thought of competition. Last season he carried himself through with them triumphantly, and this season he has wisely commenced with them again. He selected "The Love Chase" by way of inaugural. The piece having been played several times before, it is not now open to criticism; and the same actors and actresses to whom he distributes the characters in it being the actors and actresses to whom those characters were distributed four months ago, the occasion has passed for expatiating on their several merits and defects. It is only necessary to state how the piece and the players were received. The house was crowded. To a considerable extent it was filled with the same people who will attend constantly throughout the Fall and Winter. Every performer, as he or she came upon the stage, was recognized as an old friend and favorite, and was greeted accordingly. Applause was generous and prolonged, without being noisy, and bouquets were plentiful but discriminating. Mrs. HOEY is brilliant, finished, faultless; Miss GANNON natural and piquant; Miss HENRIQUES fresh and charming as ever. It is impossible to bestow compliments on men; yet Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. MARK SMITH, and others, who sustained the masculine share of the performance, deserve them. Everything passed off delightfully, and seemed to bear the promise of a prosperous future. The theatre itself looks bright and pleasant. A new drop-curtain has been painted, and is a decided improvement on the old one. The orchestra is full and efficient, and, under Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL's able conduct, supplies the choicest music to be heard outside of the Academy.

Arrival and Departure of Troops.

RETURN OF THE TWELFTH—RECEPTION BY THE COMMON COUNCIL.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, arrived at Pier No. 2, North River, landed, and from thence marched up Broadway to the Park.

The Twelfth was one of the militia regiments belonging to this City which promptly obeyed the call made by Secretary STANTON for three months troops for the defence of the Capital. It was stationed at Harper's Ferry, and for a long time did pleasant garrison duty; but when the rebels made their late daring attempt upon Washington, following it up with the raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, the Twelfth felt that Harper's Ferry, menaced as it was, required all the men that could be obtained for its defence, and, instead of coming home, volunteered to stay and do such duty as might be required of them until the danger was past. They endured all the perils of the siege like heroes, behaving splendidly, and securing the warm approval of the officers in command. When the surrender took place they were, with the rest of the garrison, marched out as prisoners and paroled, and now return to the City, brown and hardy, and none the less crowned with laurels because the chance of war placed them in a position where defeat was (so far as they were concerned) inevitable.

The men of the Twelfth, when paroled, were deprived of their arms and cartridge-boxes, but they retain their knapsacks and uniforms, and looked uncommonly well on their progress along the streets. They are somewhat dispirited and exceedingly indignant. They declare that Harper's Ferry was surrendered through treachery, and some of them even go so far as to say that Col. MILES stated so before he died.

On arriving in front of the City Hall, this afternoon, the regiment was received by the Board of Councilmen and a Committee appointed from the Board of Aldermen. Alderman OTTIWELL, Chairman of the Committee, in a short speech, informed Col. WARD of the complimentary resolutions regarding the regiment adopted by the Common Council, and tendered the regiment the hospitalities of the City. He told them that though they returned without their arms, their conduct had given them a place in the hearts of every true citizen of New-York, and that the City felt honored by the way in which they had borne themselves in the field.

The speech was loudly cheered.

Col. WARD replied feelingly and appropriately, and expressed the ardent desire of himself and men for a more favorable opportunity of distinction.

The regiment then marched up to the armory, where they were dismissed.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH BATTALIONS OF NEW-YORK STATE ARTILLERY.

Yesterday afternoon the Fourth and Fifth Battalions of Artillery, numbering nearly thirteen hundred men, arrived in this City from the Military Barracks, Sackett's Harbor. Alighting from the cars, the men were at once marched to the Park Barracks, where they obtained refreshments. To-day they will leave for the seat of war. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Fourth Battalion—Major, Joseph Spratt.

Co. A—Captain, A. Cleghorn; First Lieutenants, A. A. Wheeler, Elman Tyler; Second Lieutenants, R. N. Jones, M. G. Cook.

Co. B—Captain, Seneca R. Cowles; First Lieutenants, Lucian E. Carter, George B. Salter; Second Lieutenants, Walter A. Horr, James S. Ward.

Co. C—Captain, James B. Campbell; First Lieutenants, John C. Armstrong, B. B. Brown; Second Lieutenants, John M. Corlcox, Philip Reilly.

Co. D—Captain, Giles F. Kitts; First Lieutenants, C. F. [illegible], R. H. Smith; Second Lieutenants, Daniel Barney, C. D. Spears.

Fifth Battalion—Major not appointed.

Co. A—Capt. Edward P. Webb, in charge of Battalion; First Lieutenants, Elihu H. Toby, Lemon A. Rising; Second Lieutenants, Morris A. Reed, A. W. Wheeler.

Co. B—Captain, Russell P. Biddlecome; First Lieutenants, G. H. Marshall, E. A. Chapman; Second Lieutenants, Victor B. Hollins, Wm. J. Hart.

Co. C—Captain, Chas. C. Abell; First Lieutenants, Alex. Kennedy, Timothy B. Anderson; Second Lieutenants, Wm. M. Comstock, Eugene Miller.

Co. D—Captain, John S. Vanderburg; First Lieutenants, Isaac C. Huntingdon, Elias Getman; Second Lieutenants, Robert McKnight, Levi A. Butterfield.

The Battalions will leave to-morrow for Washington.

Military Movements in the City.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—MUSTERING OFFICE.

Volunteering, all over the City, was brisk on Thursday, and has been lately. Recruiting officers generally had about as much as they could do to attend to all the willing applicants who called upon them, and both regimental Adjutants and the United States officials in White-street were kept busy from early morn to sunset enroling and passing the men thus brought into them. At White-street, in particular, Capt. LARNED, Lieut. KENISTON, and Dr. MOTT and his assistants have almost more work upon their shoulders than they can get through with. They have such an immense (and, as everybody thinks, unnecessary) number of papers to sign to pass a single individual into Uncle Samuel's service. Sixteen papers per volunteer certainly does savor a little of Circumlocution Department. Matter-of-fact people might fancy the thing could be done more promptly, and with not quite so much inconvenience.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Notwithstanding repeated official warnings that payment of certain bounties would be stopped, none have been yet, that is, to regiments in the field. Recruits for new regiments only get the City bounty of $50, and such private bounties as friends of particular organizations may subscribe. Those for the old regiments can still claim the United States bounty of $25, the State bounty of $50, and the $50 City bounty. The United States and City bounties are paid with commendable alacrity immediately upon the volunteer's certificate of enlistment.

THE MARINE ARTILLERY.

This organization, which has developed into useful proportions out of the demoralized *debris* of the New-York Naval Brigade, is now stationed at Newbern, N. C., under command of Col. HOWARD, and is one of the most useful corps in the service. It is in an admirable state of discipline and drill, and is employed on the most important expeditions along the coast. It combines the characteristics of land and maritime service, fighting alike with howitzers in boats, or landing them and using them military fashion. It is organized after the model of the British Marine Artillery, a most important arm in the defence of the English coast. The corps is now full, Lieuts. HAMSON and FRANKLIN leaving yesterday with 337 men, enough to bring it up to the highest strength required.

MICHIGAN SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

Following the example of the New-England and other States, citizens of Michigan, resident in New-York, have organized a Soldier's Aid Society to see to the welfare of the sick and wounded belonging to their State brought on here. H. H. RILEY is President, and Mr. J. T. MONTROSS Secretary, with the following Committee: Darius Clark, J. T. Montross, G. W. Thomas, D. C. Langley, Geo. E. Jarvis, W. C. Stevens, W. W. Davis, C. T. Gilbert and G. C. Gibbs. Mr. CLARK is the agent, at No. 173 Broadway. There are about 300 sick and wounded Michigan soldiers in this City now. They are well cared for, but will be none the worse off for a little special comfort and attention.

MEETING ON BEHALF OF THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

In the Seventh-avenue M. E. Church, on Thursday evening last, a meeting was held on behalf of the Ironsides Regiment—Hon. B. F. MANIERRE presiding. The church was crowded, and the deepest interest was manifested. Col. Charles Gould, Rev. Dr. Gillette, Rev. Prof. Linsay, Maj. Barnes, Dr. Pierson, of Kentucky, Dr. Hitchcock and Rev. Dr. Michaels addressed the meeting. All of the addresses were of the most earnest and determined character, urging the utmost vigor in the prosecution of the war. Dr. HITCHCOCK stated his creed in reference to the war to be "wet prayers and dry powder." On Monday evening next another meeting will be held in the church corner of Bedford and Downing streets, at 7½ o'clock. Several influential speakers are expected to address the meeting.

STANTON LEGION.

This regiment has not left, as expected. It is in fine condition, however, and will get off in a day or two. It is not yet quite up to the maximum number, and opportunity still exists for recruits to join one or two of the best companies. Money was plenty in camp yesterday, an officer being on hand disbursing bounties.

THE LINDSAY BLUES.

This well-known company intend to go to the war. A recruiting station has been opened at No. 69 Division-street, where men are wanted to join a battalion under command of Capt. JOHN B. TOOKER. The Blues will join the Metropolitan Brigade. A Financial Committee has been formed of which Lieut.-Col. WILSEY and Capts. McCORD, TOOKER and G. and B. ROBERTS are members.

EXTRA BOUNTY.

GEORGE EVANS & Son, No. 7 Jacob-street, will give ten dollars each to the first ten men joining Company K, Second Fire Zouaves, Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, Col. WM. R. BREWSTER. Money will be paid on mustering in. Recruiting Officer, Lieut. ROBERT D. EVANS.

Chamberlain Devlin to the Board of Aldermen.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

By the published reports of the proceedings of your body of the 16th inst., it appears that a resolution was submitted by Alderman FREAR, and referred to a Select Committee, containing a general charge of dereliction of duty on my part as City Chamberlain, and providing for my removal from office.

I take the liberty of calling the attention of your honorable body—which is not vested with any power in regard to my removal—to the following act of the Legislature of 1861:

"SECTION 1. The Chamberlain of the City of New-York shall hold his office for the term of four years from the time of his appointment and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified, and shall be subject to removal from office only for the causes and in the manner, by the same authority and by the proceedings now provided by law for the removal of the Mayor, Comptroller and Corporation Counsel of said City, and not otherwise. The Chamberlain of said City, appointed on the 24th day of December, 1860, shall hold his office for the term above provided, and shall not be subject to removal therefrom, except as above specified."

It is unnecessary for me to remark to gentlemen so familiar with the City Charter and laws, as are the members of your body, that the Governor alone is vested with the power to remove the Mayor, Comptroller and Corporation Counsel.

Notwithstanding the exemption thus afforded, due respect for my personal reputation induces me to court and request from your body an investigation into the affairs and operations of the office of City Chamberlain during its administration by me. At the same time, however, I consider myself justified in demanding—as a preliminary—specification of the derelictions of duty upon which the above resolutions were based; so that I may know with what I am really charged, and that I may have an opportunity of establishing their utter groundlessness.

Very respectfully, &c.,
DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOW IS THIS?—Soon after the last battle of Bull Run, a most urgent appeal was put forth by Surgeon-General HAMMOND, calling upon all devoted and patriotic women and children throughout the land to spread themselves in preparing lint for the supply of the army hospitals in and around Washington; thus giving the impression of an untold amount of suffering among our wounded soldiers from the unforeseen lack of this indispensable article. The Medical Purveyor of this City, Dr. SATTERLEE, was telegraphed, at the same time, to send on all he could supply. Dr. S., on the same day, forwarded a ton of lint with the assurance that he could supply a ton per day of lint for a week to come and had machines at work that could keep up a supply far better than any that can be made by hand. We are credibly informed that at the time this call was made, the vouchers were undoubtedly in the office of Surgeon-General HAMMOND, showing there were many other tons of lint in this and other cities subject to his order, and yet to this day this appeal for lint remains unrescinded, while there are hundreds of ladies coughing themselves hoarse with lint disease in their throats in consequence of this most ridiculous call.

A MAN WITH TWO WIVES.—JAMES B. HADLEY, a boat-builder, aged thirty-eight years, residing on the corner of Hudson and North Moore streets, was arrested, yesterday, upon the complaint of WM. P. FERGUSON, of Brooklyn, who made oath that the accused was the husband of two wives, both of whom are now living in this City. The complainant says that sixteen years ago the prisoner was married to LUCY ANN HADLEY, and on Sunday last Father QUINN, of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, united the accused and MARY CROWE in the bands of matrimony. Justice BRENNAN committed HADLEY, in default of $500 bail.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner NAUMANN, at No. 118 East Nineteenth-street, upon the body of SARAH A. DOBBIN, aged 22 years, who died from burns received by her clothes accidentally taking fire from an alcohol lamp which was upset while lighted.... Coroner Collin[illegible] [illegible] Also upon the body [illegible] No. 44 Jackson-street. [illegible] in the cellar, [illegible] an epileptic fit during the night [illegible].

Young Men Nurses Wanted.—The Hospital Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association renew their appeal for volunteer night watches for the soldiers' hospitals in this City. The field of operations having become greatly extended by the large accessions of sick and wounded soldiers, many more watches are needed, and all who can are invited to unite in the good work. James S. Sherman, No. 106 Broadway, Chairman of the Committee, will receive names, &c.

The steam-transport *Thomas Swann*, at Pier No. 3 North River, is now loading subsistence stores, ammunition, bedsteads, &c., for Washington, D. C. The steam-transport *City of Richmond*, at the same dock, is loading oats for the above place. The steam-transport *Ericsson*, at Pier No. 4, North River, is loading subsistence stores for Port Royal, and will sail at an early hour to-morrow. The steam-transport *St. Mary's*, at Pier No. 4, North River, is loading stores and fodder for New-Orleans, and will probably sail on Sunday, the 21st.

Central Park Music.—The band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, will furnish music to-day at the Central Park, commencing at 3½ o'clock—half an hour earlier than hitherto.

Larceny by a Clerk.—Garland Turrell was yesterday arrested, charged with stealing the sum of $95, in notes and specie, from Cornelius de la Vague, President of the Metallic Oil Company, No. 42 Cedar-street. Justice Brennan committed him for examination.

Fatal Accident.—A boy six years old, son of John Fraser, Esq., a respectable citizen of the Eighteenth Ward, fell from the second-story window at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, at the residence of his parents No. 183 East Seventeenth-street, and was instantly killed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Meeting of the Joint Board.—A meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors was held last evening for the purpose of determining the sums to be raised for different city purposes during the next fiscal year. Mayor Kalbfleisch presided. The Committee to whom the Mayor's statement had been referred, submitted their report in which they recommended an increase in the amount for lighting the streets, and a decrease in the sum for building new school houses, etc. The introductory portion of the Committee's report contained the following sentence, in connection with educational matters: "Another year's war may, perhaps, determine whether our children will be permitted to enjoy present facilities, or whether the education of the masses must be discouraged, as inimical to the existence of a barbarous institution." This gave rise to an acrimonious discussion, in which Alderman Ternan, Strong, Fisher and Perry participated. Alderman Ternan objected to the sentence, and desired to have it stricken out, as he did not believe that negro slavery, as it existed in America, was a barbarous institution. He had requested Alderman Strong to attach his name to the report, but he was not aware of its contents at the time, or he would not have done so.

Alderman Strong defended the sentiment objected to by the Alderman, and contended that slavery was a barbarous institution, and had brought the country to its present condition, and that every patriot should oppose it.

A discussion of about one hour's duration ensued, in which some harsh terms were used, and several members became highly excited.

Alderman Franks moved that the report be sent back to the Committee for revision. Several amendments were made and lost, and Alderman Fisher offered the following substitute:

Whereas, The language contained in the report of the Committee which refers to a barbarous institution, is liable to be understood as referring to Slavery, and whereas such an allusion is calculated to wound the feelings of those who are now fighting against the Government and endeavoring to destroy the Union; therefore,

Resolved, That the report be referred back for amendment in the above particular.

The Mayor stated, in an excited manner, that such a preamble was an insult to the Board, and ruled it out of order, when Alderman Taylor calmed the troubled waters by moving that the whole report be stricken out, which was adopted and the Board proceeded to the consideration of the finances.

The amount recommended by the Committee for defraying the expenses of the Public Schools was increased from $113,450 to $158,450; and in relation to the sum recommended for lighting the streets, ($155,000,) it was contended by the Mayor that it was all nonsense to light the streets all night. A much smaller sum would secure gas-light from 6½ o'clock till 2 o'clock, and those who wanted light after that hour should not expect the city to pay for it. Aldermen Ternan, O'Keefe and Belknap were of the opinion that the streets should be lighted all night, and that it was actually necessary for the comfort of the inhabitants of those portions of the city they represented. The sum, as recommended, was carried, but subsequently both resolutions were reconsidered. The school resolution appropriating $132,450 was adopted and the gas resolution, appropriating $136,000 was also adopted. This secures the lighting of the streets from 6½ o'clock P. M. to 2 o'clock A. M. The Board then adjourned.

The City Finances for the Coming Year.—The Committee of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, to whom was referred the annual statement of amounts necessary to be raised for the expenses of the City Government for the next fiscal year, having completed their revision of the same, will be prepared to submit their report at the meeting this afternoon. The Committee recommend that the following sums be raised:

To defray principal of public debt falling due upon the whole City	$86,477 02	
To defray principal of public debt falling due upon late City of Williamsburgh	17,053 93	
To defray principal of public debt falling due upon the late City of Brooklyn	6,000 00	
To defray principal of public debt falling due upon the several Wards, pursuant to act of March 9, 1855	24,000 00	—$133,530 95
To defray interest on public debt upon the whole City	58,467 42	
To defray interest on public debt upon late City of Williamsburgh	17,014 14	
To defray interest on public debt upon the late City of Brooklyn	5,820 00	
To defray interest on public debt upon the several Wards, pursuant to act of March, 1855	18,000 00	—99,301 56
To defray principal and interest of certificates		9,352 34
For salaries		95,500 00
For Police		220,200 00
For maintaining Public Schools		113,430 00
For lighting streets		115,000 00
For general purposes		64,700 00
For cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps		17,150 00

There is no material change in the aggregate sum from that recommended by the Mayor, although some of the items have been altered. The most important change recommended by the Committee is in reference to the Board of Education and lighting the streets. They advise that all expenditures for new sites or new school-houses, or changes in school-houses, be stricken out, but make no deduction whereby educational facilities, as now existing, are decreased. As to the lighting of streets and repairing lamps, the Committee recommend that sufficient ought to be raised so as to place our citizens above depending on moonshine. "One of the principal reasons given," states the report, "why the consumption of gas should be diminished now, was that there was not sufficient money on hand to last to the end of this year. Not a soul advocated the reduction upon the ground that the light could be comfortably dispensed with. It was then urged as a simple financial necessity. Now is the time, if at all, for the coming year of 1863 to provide a sufficient sum to keep our streets always lighted."

The Ninth Ward Homicide.—Coroner Hegeman held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of John Rogers, who was killed on the morning of the 17th inst., in Classon-avenue, near Bergen-street, in consequence of blows inflicted by Michael Keenan, with whom he had a quarrel a short time previous. Dr. Chas. A. VanZandt, who made the *post-mortem* examination, proved that the brain of deceased was congested, that the stomach was empty of solid food, but contained a quantity of chyle or fluid, and that there was a strong flavor of spirits. The lungs were also conjested and the liver enlarged. There were no external injuries, except a small abrasion on the cheek. The immediate cause of death was apoplexy, produced by violent blows. Several witnesses were examined, who proved that Keenan followed Rogers and knocked him down and kicked him, the deceased being on the way home with his wife at the time. The accused was also shown to bear a very bad character. The jury rendered the verdict "That John Rogers came to his death by knocks and blows received at the hands of Michael Keenan." The accused is still at large.

Singular Cause of Death.—Coroner Norris held an inquest, Thursday, upon the body of a German [illegible] residing in Allen-street [illegible] Some boys, noticing his condition, began to annoy him, and he tried to pacify them by giving them pennies. The boys, however, became more [illegible], and Gleason, in ascending the stage, Richard at them. His foot caught between the railing and he fell headlong upon the sidewalk, fracturing his skull. He was conveyed to the First Precinct Station-house and committed on the charge of drunkenness. In the morning it was found that he was dying and was sent to his residence, where he shortly afterward expired. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

Collision and Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday a chowder party from New-York proceeded to Bath, L. I., and after enjoying a jovial time returned in the evening. Three young men, named William Compton, Charles Kane and Edward Balston, had a vehicle of their own, and came back by way of Fifth-avenue, driving at a furious rate. In turning the corner of Flatbush-avenue they came in violent contact with a car, and the inmates were dashed with great force upon the pavement. Compton struck one of the wheels of the car, and fractured the base of his skull. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he soon afterward died. The other two were badly, but not dangerously injured, and the vehicle was shivered in pieces. Compton was 24 years of age, a native of New-Jersey, and resided in Spring-street, New-York. He was married about two weeks ago. Coroner Norris held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Paroled Prisoners of the Fourteenth Regiment.—A number of the members of the Fourteenth Regiment taken prisoners by the rebels at Manassas have been released on parole. Several were reported dead, and their friends will be gratified to learn that they are still alive. Yesterday privates Robert W. Bowers, of Company I, Stephen Egan, of Company H, and Alfred Moore, of Company H, arrived in this city from Columbus, Ohio, where they had been sent from Gainesville. They report Capt. Elcock as safe in Richmond. The following comrades were at Columbus:

Lieut. Uncles, Co. A.	Corp. Geo. Martin, Co. C.
Sergt. H. Brown, Co. I.	John Dixon, drummer.
Squire Rigley, Co. I.	Fred. Kruser, Co. H.
Chas. Morris, Co. H.	A. Tibbalis, Co. H.
Isaac Bowers, Co. A.	A. Hovey, Co. B.
P. O'Keefe, Co. K.	—— Needles, Co. E.
Geo. L. Rigley.	John Cox, drummer.

Sergeant Holmes, who was reported as shot by the rebels for counterfeiting some of their Confederate bills, made his escape from Richmond, and is now at Fortress Monroe.

Death of a Catholic Clergyman.—Rev. Joseph A. Schneller, Pastor of St. Paul's Catholic Church, died at his residence, in Congress-street, on the 18th inst. The deceased was in the 66th year of his age, a native of Germany, but had been in this country since his youth. He was held in high esteem in his church, and respected and beloved by all who knew him.

The Empire Brigade.—The Second Regiment of the Empire Brigade, commanded by Col. Classen, is ordered to leave for the seat of war, and arrangements have been perfected to start on Sunday morning. Yesterday morning, 53 members of the First Regiment, who had been left behind, reported at headquarters. They will be sent on to the regiment on the first opportunity. The Fourth Regiment, Col. Burke, are to leave for Washington the first of next week.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Imposition.—A petition is being circulated in Brooklyn and numerously signed by the citizens, asking the Common Council to interfere in the proposed railroad imposition. It will be presented to the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening next.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Military Camp at Newark.

This camp, now situated a short distance from Newark City, on the road to Orange, presents a very animating and busy aspect. There are at present nearly three thousand men in camp, anxious to hasten to the war, but are kept still in camp until they are fully equipped and armed. The State Government, with that at headquarters in Washington, have determined that this barrier to loyal loving Union men, shall not long lie in the way of the heroes of the State of New-Jersey, who, since the campaign commenced, have never flagged one inch in encountering the foe. These brave fellows, whose conduct in camp life has been so creditable, will not much longer be detained from taking an active part in the present momentous struggle. Everything that can be done is being done to have them at once transported to the seat of war in full compliance with the President's call; and they will go forward in the course of a fortnight or three weeks to form an able adjunct with the great army of the Union, which is at present so gallantly distinguishing itself in the cause of constitutional liberty. The soldiers are in the best of health and spirits, and express an ardent desire to be forwarded as soon as possible to participate in the honorable laurels which are now crowning the heads of the Union troops. They are principally young men, robust and stalwart, and cannot fail to do good service in the field when transported there. No drafting, it is said, will be necessary in the whole State.

Two Men Drowned.—Two men named James Hassey and Patrick Smith, residents of Jersey City, were drowned in the East River, about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night. They were employed on board a lighter, and with the captain were in a small boat picking up some barrels of oil that had fallen overboard from the lighter, when the two men became alarmed at the near approach of a Pavonia ferry-boat, and capsized the boat. A small boat was launched from the ferry-boat, and the hands made every effort to rescue the men, but were unsuccessful. Their bodies have not yet been recovered. The ferry-boat had been stopped previous to the accident, and had the men not been frightened, the accident would not have occurred.

Arrest of Pickpockets.—Two men, named John Levi and Abraham Gunthal, were taken before Recorder Martindale, of Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and committed for trial, on a charge of attempting to pick pockets. They were arrested at the dépôt by Officer Kilcauley, on the evening previous, while attempting to rob an old gentleman. Upon being taken to the station-house, one of them was observed to put what was supposed to be some bills in his mouth, and notwithstanding his throat was tightly grasped, he succeeded in swallowing them.

Extension of Time for Paying Bounty.—The Board of Chosen Freeholders, of Hudson County, have decided to continue paying a bounty of $50, to each recruit who enlists in the three years' regiments, to November 1st. The State, also pays $6 per month, in addition to the regular United States pay.

Launch of a New Steamboat.—The steamboat *Jacob H. Vanderbilt*, just completed at the yard of M. S. Allison, in Jersey City, was launched on Thursday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock in the presence of nearly 1,000 spectators, nearly one-half of whom were ladies.

LAW REPORTS.

Commodore Wilkes Sued by His Sister—Judgment in His Favor and the Case Appealed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard, and Barnard.

Elizabeth V. Henry vs. Charles Wilkes.—This is an action brought against the defendant, Commodore Wilkes, under the following circumstances, as stated by the plaintiff and appellant:

This action was brought by Miss Elizabeth V. Henry, as assignee of her mother, Mrs. Eliza Henry, to recover $2,080 loaned by Mrs. Henry to her brother, the defendant, on the 28th of January, 1847, through the agency of Henry Wilkes, to enable the defendant to pay off a mortgage by John E. Foley to Andrew McGowan, for $1,814, on fifty-two lots on Third-avenue, etc., owned by the defendant, deeded to him by Henry Wilkes, 17th December, 1844, and which was then in course of foreclosure on a foreclosure suit of which the subpœna had been personally served on the defendant 20th October, 1846, three months before the loan in question, and the defendant had taken no steps to pay off the mortgage, which lots, if the mortgage were not paid off by that money borrowed of Mrs. Henry for the defendant, by his agent, Henry Wilkes, would have been sold and lost to the defendant, on the 30th of January, 1847, and which were worth more than four times the amount of the mortgage, and part of which lots the defendant afterwards sold to Peyton Jaudon for eight thousand dollars, and received the money, by which operation not only had his property been saved from foreclosure by the money loaned by Mrs. Henry, but, in truth, the defendant put her money in his pocket when he received the proceeds of the sale, free from the mortgage which she had paid off. The loan by Mrs. Henry to Henry Wilkes, and the particulars of it, are stated by Mrs. Henry, as a witness in her own behalf, and two receipts were produced for interest moneys on the loan, as from Charles Wilkes, by the hands of Henry Wilkes, on the 28th of July, 1847, and 28th January, 1848, and the evidence of Henry Wilkes.

The defendant, Capt. Wilkes, lived in Washington, Mrs. Henry in New-York. Capt. Wilkes, the defendant, had real estate in the City of New-York with rents to collect and disbursements to make, and [illegible] City of New-York with Henry Wilkes [illegible] New-York in all the foregoing matters, whom he [illegible] to the defendant, through Henry Wilkes, and Henry Wilkes held two general powers of attorney from the defendant, dated in 1836, and his general agency was never revoked by the defendant until the year 1848, long after the loan made by Mrs. Henry.

Henry Wilkes being sworn for Mrs. Henry, not only showed his general agency for his brother, with regard to all his business in this City, including the charge of the Third-avenue lots, to pay the mortgage on which the money borrowed from Mrs. Henry was applied; but he also proved that he borrowed the money from Mrs. Henry at the defendant's request, the defendant having furnished no means whatever of paying off the mortgage then under foreclosure.

Henry Wilkes, in his accounts rendered to the defendant, showed that the defendant had knowledge of the mortgage, and had paid interest on it.

Henry Wilkes also rendered two accounts to the defendant, in August, 1847 and February, 1848, in which it appeared that the defendant was charged by Henry Wilkes with interest, paid out of the defendant's rents, on the $2,080 borrowed for him of Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. Henry and Miss Henry also proved knowledge by the defendant of the loan made to him. The defendant also recognized a loan to him in his letters.

The theory of the defence was, that although this money was borrowed of Mrs. Henry by Henry Wilkes to pay off the mortgage on the defendant's Third-avenue lots, by which Mrs. Henry's moneys came to his use and benefit, yet, as between the defendant and Henry Wilkes, from other matters of business and accounts arising from them, he (Henry Wilkes) was bound to pay off that mortgage to establish that defence; the Referee, against the exception of the plaintiff, allowed the defendant, on his cross-examination of Henry Wilkes, and the direct examination of the defendant, to go into items of account of new matter and collateral, and of numerous intricate transactions and speculations, entirely losing sight of the real issue to be tried before him, so that it is very apparent that when the Referee came to decide this cause, although he passed formerly in his report upon the issues before him, yet in reality, he decided them upon other matters between Charles and Henry Wilkes, which had nothing whatever to do with this case.

The power of attorney, referred to above, was made by Commodore Wilkes, while a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and just before his departure on the South Sea Exploring Expedition, and is as follows:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Charles Wilkes, of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, Lieutenant in the United States Navy, being about to embark in the South Sea Exploring Expedition, have made, ordained, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, constitute and appoint, my wife, Jane J. Wilkes, and my brothers, Henry Wilkes and Edmund Wilkes, of the City and State of New-York, counselors at law, to be jointly and severally my true and lawful attornies or attorney, to whom I hereby give full, power and authority for me and in my name to compound or compromise any action or suit, now pending in any Court, and brought by or against me, and relating to any lands or tenements in the District of Columbia; likewise to sell, assign and transfer any lands or tenements belonging to me in the State of Pennsylvania, for such price or prices as my said attorneys shall think proper. And also to sell, assign, transfer or set over, any bond and mortgage, or bonds and mortgages, stock or stocks, in any company or association, now belonging or hereafter to belong to me, in the State of New-York, or elsewhere in the United States, for such price or prices, and on such terms and conditions as my said attorneys, or either of them, shall think fit and proper, and for the purposes of any of them, to sign, seal, execute and deliver any instrument or instruments in writing—with power to substitute and appoint one or more attorneys under them, or either of them. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 7th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1838.

CHARLES WILKES. [Seal.]

The Commodore returned from the expedition and this loan was made subsequently thereto, and, as alleged by the defence and found by the Referee, entirely without his knowledge or consent, and wholly without his authority.

There are in the printed case a number of private letters which passed between the Commodore and his brothers and sisters, all of which are interesting as exhibiting the Commodore's style and giving glimpses of his personal character, but perhaps not proper to be paraded without cause before a curious public.

The case was now argued on appeal from the Referee's report in the Commodore's favor, and decision was reserved.

James W. Gerard for appellants; Amasa J. Parker for respondents.

Doubtful Matrimony—"Something That Looked Like a Broomstick."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Barnard.

Stephen A. Griffin et al, vs. William Banks and Wright Pomroy.—The plaintiffs, as assignees of Bruce McKinney, claim to recover certain property and moneys held and received by the defendants, as assignees of Mary B. McKinney.

Mary B. McKinney (then Mary Kinney) married Gilbert McCullum in 1825. They lived together as husband and wife until 1835 or 1837, when a deed of separation was executed by them without any trustee, and they lived separate until his death in June 9, 1851. She resided and carried on business during all that period in the City of New-York. His residence was also in New-York from the time of his marriage until his decease. Mrs. McKinney now alleges that she believed McCullom was drowned in June, 1837, but, as appears, in the month of July, 1842, she caused an advertisement to be inserted in the New-York *Sun* newspaper for information about him, and stating, "If this comes to his eye, he may hear of something to his interest by calling on John Beatty," &c. The advertisement did come to McCullom's eye, and he called on Beatty, and afterward consulted a lawyer, by whose advice he presented himself at the store occupied by his wife, where two ladies were present and a gentleman, who walked toward him, having in his hand "something that looked like a broomstick."

On the 22d of July, 1842, she married Bruce McKinney, without having obtained any divorce from McCollum, who was then alive and in the City of New-York. Bruce, who was a seafaring man, lived with her and assisted her in her business till 26th September, 1844, when they separated in consequence of his intemperance and intercourse with lewd women; and having squandered her money and property, a regular deed of separation was executed by them, and she paid Bruce a consideration of $2,000 for relinquishing any interest he might have in the property.

From the time of her separation from Bruce she continued her business as before, under the name of Mary B. McKinney, down to 21st July, 1854, when, being insolvent, she executed a general assignment to the defendants for the benefit of her creditors.

Immediately after the execution of her assignment, the defendants took possession of all the assigned property, and no difficulty occurred until some weeks afterwards, when she induced some of her creditors to believe she had been imposed on by the defendants, and the other preferred creditors; and thereupon an assignment was made out in New-York, in the name of Bruce McKinney, to the plaintiffs, which was sent over to him at Liverpool and executed there. On its return here, the plaintiffs claimed the property in the defendants' possession, and brought these actions for its recovery.

The first is an action of replevin to recover the goods and chattels in the hands of the defendants; the second to obtain an assignment of the lease of a store, No. 707 Broadway, from the defendants, and that they account for and pay over to the plaintiffs the proceeds of the property sold by them as assignees of Mary B. McKinney, the plaintiffs claiming and the defendants holding this lease as trustees to sell for the benefit of creditors, an order was made in this action appointing a Receiver to sell the lease and invest the proceeds in the Trust Company, to abide event of this action, and under this order the lease was sold.

It is understood that the plaintiffs abandon the charge of actual fraud in relation to the assignment by Mary B. McKinney.

The question to be decided is whether the second marriage of the wife conferred any authority upon the second husband to make the assignment of her property under which the plaintiffs claim.

Decision reserved.

Wm. Fullerton for appellants.

Wm. M. Evarts for respondents.

Decisions in Prize Causes.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 16.

Before Judge Betts.

DELIVERY OF PROPERTY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The United States vs. The Steamer Ella Warley.—In this case an order was made for the appraisal of the cargo of arms on board the vessel, but the appraisal made under the order having withdrawn the appraisers, the United States District Attorney gave notice of a motion for the appointment of new appraisers, and the delivery of the arms to the Government at the appraised value, which the claimants opposed, claiming that the Court could only dispose of the property by a sale at auction.

Held by the Court.—That by strict law enemy property captured becomes the property of the capturing Power, and may be appropriated by it to its own use. (Wheaton's Int. Law, ch. 2, sec. 5.) But there is an established method of determining through the Courts of Justice whether the capture be or be not lawful prize.

That the captors come before the Court primarily as owners and possessors of the property, and the judgment would be one of absolute transfer of it to them by confiscation, but with a view to ulterior rights of the captors in the property it is converted into money and distributed in shares.

That the denial of the right to bail captured property, stated in some of the decisions, is only against the claimants. (The *Copenhagen*, 3 Rob., 178; 1 Wheat, Appx. 502, note; 1 Gall., 151; 2 Gall., 96.)

That there is no question as to the power of a prize Court to bail or sell captured property as perishable. That property appropriated to the use of the United States by the order of an appraisement by the naval commander, has been repeatedly condemned, although in such cases an auction sale was impossible.

That the Government has the right to claim a direct appropriation of captured property to public [illegible] were [illegible] arms granted.

The United States vs. The [illegible] *Cargo.*—This vessel was captured April 29, 1862, off Mobile, by the steamer *Kanawha*. Her cargo was sent to this port, the vessel being left at Ship Island, and was libeled as prize, and afterward sold as perishable. No party intervened on the return of the process, and the proofs *in preparatorio* were submitted to the Court.

Held by the Court—That there is in the case, as submitted, an absence of all proof showing a legal ground of capture. It cannot be implied from the mere fact of seizure, and default of any claim to the property before the Court. The probable cause of seizure must be established by the evidence of bystanding witnesses.

That the evidence before the Court indicates that the captured crew were at Ship Island when the cargo was transmitted to this district. The active continuance of hostilities at that remote point has probably diverted the attention of the libelants from the posture of the case.

Proceedings in the case are therefore suspended for sixty days—the District-Attorney to take steps to procure testimony in support of the libel, or show cause why it should not be dismissed for want of prosecution.

BREACH OF BLOCKADE—EVIDENCE OF CAPTORS.

The United States vs. The Schooner Mary Stewart and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured June 1, 1862, off the coast of South-Carolina, by the bark *Gem of the Seas*. Before her capture, she was abandoned by all on board. The Court, on this fact being shown, ordered witnesses from on board the capturing vessel to be examined *in preparatorio*. The vessel was cleared from Nassau for St. Johns, N. B. Her crew list so described her voyage, but the invoice of her cargo described it as from Nassau for Baltimore. Her log-book makes no entry of her being chased or abandoned, but is kept as if the vessel were keeping a regular course of sailing. The proof showed that she was making a direct course toward an inlet off the port of Charleston. No appearance was entered for vessel or cargo.

Held by the Court.—That on the evidence there is no room for doubt that the vessel was endeavoring to violate the blockade.

Vessel and cargo therefore condemned.

PROPERTY CAPTURED IN AN ENEMY PORT—EVIDENCE OF CAPTORS.

The United States vs. 1,253 Bags of Rice.—This property was captured on board lighters in the North Santee River, S. C., by the gunboat *Albatross* and her consort on June 30, 1862. The lighters had no one on board of them, and have not been brought in for condemnation. No one appeared for the property. By order of the Court the Assistant Surgeon of the *Albatross*, who was present at the capture, was examined *in preparatorio*.

Held by the Court.—That the property being taken afloat in an enemy port, on board enemy vessels, is prize under the maritime law, independent of any special legislation authorizing it.

That the launches or small boats of the gunboats acted under the full power of the gunboats themselves in making the capture.

Property condemned as lawful prize.

CAPTURE ON LAND BY NAVAL FORCE.

The United States vs. 703 Casks of Rice.—This was a similar case to the preceding, except that the rice, instead of being waterborne, was stored in a warehouse close by the river, which communicated with Charleston Harbor. It was captured at the same time with the property in the preceding case, by the launches of the *Albatross* and her consort.

Held by the Court.—That the practice of the United States Courts is governed by the rules of admiralty law disclosed in the English reports.

That in England the prize jurisdiction does not depend upon locality, but on the subject matter. It is said by Sir Wm. Scott in the *Rebecca* (1 Rob. 198) that "a maritime capture effected by naval persons using a force subject to their use, distinguished from an ordinary land force subject to military persons, was a maritime prize."

Decree, therefore, condemning this property as lawful prize.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Stoker vs. Cogswell et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

Aubury vs. Fiske et al.—Motion granted without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Amory vs. Amory.—Order granted.

Man vs. Mitchel.—The same.

Hefferan vs. Cleary.—Ordered that the plaintiff have twenty days to serve exceptions to the referee's report.

Kaveny vs. McGown and others.—Motion granted.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Porter vs. Sylvester and others.—Order of Judge Robertson amended. $10 costs granted to plaintiff to abide event.

Admitted to Practice.

At the opening of General Term of the Supreme Court, Uriah F. Rogers appeared, and was sworn in as a Counselor of this Court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 19, 1862.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	101¾	25,000	American Gold	117¾
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	101⅝	85,000	do	117⅞
500	do	102	5	Del. & Hud C. Co.	102
16,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	90½	25	do	102¼
51,000	Tr. 7 3.10 ℘ cent. Notes	104½	10	Pacific M. S. Co.	112
1,500	Tr. 7 3-10 ℘ cent. Notes, indorsed	103	50	do s30	112
10,000	U.S. 6s 1 year Cer.	99	300	do	112½
24,000	U.S. Dem. Notes	112¼	850	N. Y. Central R.	96
50,000	do	112½	50	do s15	95⅞
24,000	do	112⅜	50	do	95⅞
1,000	Brook. C. W. Loan	106½	20	Nor. & Wor. R.	58
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds, '60.	97	10	Reading Railroad	63
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds, '62.	97½	500	do	62½
4,000	Ill. Cou. Bds, '70.	99	200	do s10	62½
2,000	Ill. Cou. B., '76.	99	100	do	62¾
6,000	Ill. War Loan	98	150	Erie Railway Pref.	75
5,000	Mo. State 6s	47½	200	do	75½
1,000	Mo. 6s, Issued to H. & St. Jos.	62	150	do b10	75¼
1,000	Cal. State 7s	105	100	do s30	75½
1,000	N.Y. Cen. B., '76	112½	450	do	75¼
5,000	E. R. 3d M. B., '83	104½	250	Erie Railway	41½
4,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	100	300	do	41¼
5,000	Erie R. 5th Bds.	94¼	500	do	41⅜
3,000	do	95	50	do b60	41½
5,000	Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st Mort	91¾	116	Harlem R. Pref.	41¼
2,000	Hud. 1st M. B.	114	125	Mich. Central R.	72¼
16,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	91	200	do	72½
3,000	M. So. Skg. F. B.	104	350	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	33
6,000	C. & N. W. A. E. B.	81	100	do	32⅞
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	70½	100	M. So. & N. I. G'd Stk	65
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	31	100	do s10	64⅞
5,000	do	30¾	650	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65
5,000	do	30½	50	do b30	65½
11,000	do	30	100	do s10	65
1,000	Lac & W. 1st M.	103¾	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	27¾
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93	100	do b30	27½
14,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74	5	Gal. & Chic. R.	74¼
3,000	C. & T. S. F. Bs.	97¾	100	do	74
12,000	do	97½	50	do b10	74
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M	84	100	do	73⅞
2,000	do	83¼	50	Clev. & Toledo R.	56¾
5,000	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C 3d M. b60	62	800	do	57
10,000	do b60	62½	100	do b30	57½
10,000	do	61¼	100	do s30	57
3,000	D., M. & Tol. 1st M.	90	300	do	57½
40	Phenix Bank	100	100	do b30	57¼
120	Bank of Commerce	93	50	Chic. & Rock I. R.	69⅜
			200	do	69½
			100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	90
			61	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	34
			60	Del., L. & Wes. R.	100
			15	New-Jersey R.	133

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000	U S. 6s, '81. Cou.	102	100	Erie Railway s60	41¾
5,000	do	101⅞	100	do	42
30,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes	104¾	300	do	42½
2,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	112½	200	do	42¼
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. C. 1st M. S. F. Bds.	113	150	Hudson River R.	54½
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M.	83½	100	Harlem R.	17
10,000	do	83¾	300	Harlem R. Pref'd	42
5,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B.	97⅞	100	do s30	42
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	74¼	75	Chi., B. & Q. R.	90
10,000	do	74½	100	Reading Railroad	64
10,000	Am. Gold	117	100	do	63⅞
30,000	do	116⅞	500	Mich. Cen. R.	73
17	Imp. & Trad. Bank	99	1,000	M. S. & N. In. R.	33
187	Phœnix Bank	110⅞	150	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	65
10	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	112½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65¼
50	do s30	112½	500	Clev. & P. R.	27¼
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	96¼	800	do	27½
300	do s30	96	50	Gal. & Chic. R. b30	74
100	do b30	96⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	57¼
500	do	96⅛	200	do	57¾
12,00	Erie R. Prefd. b30	76	500	do	57⅞
1,000	do	76¼	800	do	58
			200	do b30	58¼
			300	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	70
			100	do b30	70

FRIDAY, Sept. 19—P. M.

This has been another day of great excitement in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange. The early accounts in the morning papers were not regarded as confirming the good impression of yesterday from the battle-field. Before the First Board prices gave way from the closing quotations of yesterday ⅜@½ ℘ cent.; but there was no strong disposition manifested either on the Street or subsequently at the Board to speculate against the market on the actual news from Wednesday's fight. A fair amount of business was done at the Board at the above decline on the Railway Shares, and at ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. on the National Stocks. The Railway Bonds were generally steady and most descriptions in fair demand again. Soon after the Board broke up the Street rates were much excited, and large purchases made on news of a favorable nature from the battle-field, said to be in private hands. The market suddenly advanced 1 ℘ cent. Before the Second Board convened, this news was substantially confirmed by the dispatches to the Press of the retreat of the enemy out of Maryland. The effect was a large general business at and after the Second Board, at extreme prices for the New-York [illegible] Western Roads. Late in the afternoon the Street was extremely buoyant, and the following figures reported at [illegible] o'clock:

N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	70	[illegible]	Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 1874	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	73	[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	102
Mich. Southern	33½	[illegible]	U. S. Notes, O. I.	111¾	112½
Mich. Guarant'd	65½	65½	Treas. 7.30 Notes	104⅞	105
Illinois Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bills on Lond'n	129	129
Toledo	57½	[illegible]	Gold	117¼	117

The price of Gold has fluctuated to-day with the changes in the battle news. The highest price made at the Board was 117¾; the lowest 116⅞ ℘ cent. The Exchanges on Europe were unsettled in the same way. The final rate on London is about 129 ℘ cent. for first-class bankers.' The Customs Duties are rapidly absorbing the United States Notes of the old issue, and the price again advanced to-day to 112½ ℘ cent. At anything like the rate of absorption in August and September, the entire issue is likely to be canceled and Gold employed for Customs by the 1st February next. The following on this point is from the *Commercial Advertiser* of this afternoon:

"As the imposts under the new Tariff average nearly 40 ℘ cent. on all dutiable merchandise, a moderate weekly import of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000, yields from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000 each week, while the average weekly interest upon the public debt of the United States to which this revenue is specifically appropriated is less than $500,000 ℘ week. The belief obtains at the Treasury Department that gold will be reached through the Custom-house for the payment of the public interest by the 1st of February next, and that after that the receipts will come in two or threefold greater than the current interest payments of 1863. Meanwhile the intervening instalments required to be paid in gold, say $5,500,000 or $6,000,000, will be readily borrowed, either at bank direct or from parties having special deposits of gold in bank, on which they are now receiving no interest; such loans to the Treasury to be repaid next Spring in gold. The Secretary, therefore, will not come into the market at any time as a buyer of gold for the payment of the public interest, nor will be attempt, by purchase or other negotiation, to diminish the old United States notes receivable for customs, leaving the process of absorption as it now works."

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	101	Bank of the Republic	99
Mechanics'	103	Bank of North Amer.	96
Union	98	Hanover	78
City	115	Metropolitan	98½
Dry Dock	101	East River	83
National	90	Shoe & Leather	97½
Commerce	92½	Corn Exchange	98
American Exchange	92½	Commonwealth	86
Phœnix	100	New-York County	85
Importers'	99	Mechanics', Brooklyn	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	104	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	23
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r'l estate	100	Chi. & N. W. s.f.	98½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	104½	Chi & N.W. firsts	70½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	112	Chi. & N. W. firsts. assd	52½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, convt '76	112	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30
Erie firsts, '68	114	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	86
Erie seconds, '79	111	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	40
Erie thirds, '83	104½	Lack. & W. Bonds	103
Erie fifths, '88	94	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	111
B. N.Y. & Erie firsts '77	91½	Del Lack. & W. seconds	102½
Hudson firsts, '69	114	Tol. & Wab. firsts	93
Hudson thirds, '75	98½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	74½
Hudson Converts., '67	93	Tol. & Wab. Int. B'ds	80
Harlem firsts. '69-73	108½	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	93½
Harlem seconds, '64	102½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104½
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Chi. & R. I. firsts	104½
Mich. C., 8 ℘c. '69-'72	107	Clev. & Tol. s.f.	97½
Mich C., n.f. 8 ℘c., '82	112	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	107½
Chi. B. Q. 8 ℘c. firsts	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	97
M. S. 7 ℘c. seconds	90½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	83½
N. Ind., Goshen Line	101½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 3ds.	61¾
M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ℘ c.	104	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	101½	Clev. & Pitts thirds	83
T. H. & Alt. firsts	93	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	62
T. H. & Alt. seconds	100	Detroit, M. & T. firsts	90

The Deposits at Bank to-day are up to $149,745,000. The rise in the line since Monday's average has been most extraordinary, (nearly five millions,) and partly in Gold, though the bulk of the deposits is, of course, in currency. The Specie line is up to $38,257,000. There is but a partial increase in Loans and Discounts. The rates for Money are 4@5 ℘ cent., and the supply easy as well on the Street as at Bank.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, was as follows: Receipts, $520,889 45, including for Customs, $196,000; Payments, $1,033,336 10; Balance, $7,993,113 93.

The quotations of Messrs. F. P. James & Co., No. 45 Wall-street, this afternoon, for Gold, &c., are as follows:

American Gold	$1 16⅞	Amer. Silver	$1 12
Sovereigns	5 65	Spanish Dollars	1 23
20 Francs	4 40	Mexican Dollars	1 20
10 Guilders	4 45	Ger. & Fr. Crowns	1 12
10 Thalers	8 50	Five Francs	1 05
Spanish Doubloons	18 00	English Silver, ℘ £	5 40
Patriot Doubloons	17 50	Sp. & Mex. Qrs. ℘ oz	1 30

The Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad reports earnings for eleven days of September, 1862, $25,229 79; 1861, $17,276 67; increase, $7,953 12.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the week ending Sept. 18, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,262,532	$853,501	$1,507,622
Thrown on market	1,405,843	1,178,734	1,475,409
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$81,670,992	$36,302,129	$41,842,577
Thrown on market	82,007,419	35,164,240	46,768,187

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	2,114	[illegible]	125	$41,634	101	$36,339
Mf. of Cot'n	1,000	185,124	78	14,968	35	6,314
Mf. of Silk	405	337,601	22	24,873	12	18,445
Mf. of Flax	764	127,659	46	12,893	22	6,914
Miscellan's	297	85,647	77	8,929	3	6,382
Total	4,580	$1,404,015	348	$103,607	173	$71,394
		103,607				1,404,015
Total entered		$1,507,622	Total marketed			$1,475,409

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from Sept. 8 to Sept. 15:

	1861.	1862.
Freight	$36,493 31	$27,285 47
Passengers	13,843 63	14,138 72
Mails, &c	1,100 00	1,250 00
Total	$51,436 94	$42,674 19
Decrease		8,762 75

The Pittsburgh City Debt.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

We have received a copy of an "Address to the Holders of Bonds of the City of Pittsburgh, issued to Railroad Companies in payment of subscriptions to the Stock of same Companies," emanating from the Finance Committee of the City Councils, and proposing a compromise.

The statistics are interesting, but we have only space for but a few figures.

The City of Pittsburgh issued Bonds to the several railroad companies as follows:

To the Ohio and Pennsylvania	$200,000
To the Pittsburgh and Steubenville, 1st issue	250,000
To the Pittsburgh and Steubenville, 2d issue	300,000
To the Allegheny Valley	400,000
To the Chartiers Valley	150,000
To the Pittsburgh and Connellsville	500,000
Total	$1,800,000

There is now due and unpaid Coupons on said Bonds as follows:

Ohio and Pennsylvania	$2,000
Pittsburgh and Steubenville, 1st issue	3,250
Pittsburgh and Steubenville, 2d issue	3,900
Allegheny Valley	4,800
Chartiers Valley	1,800
Pittsburgh and Connellsville	5,000
Total	$20,750
Each Coupon	30
Value of Coupons	$622,500
The average interest upon the Coupons is three years	112,050
Making the accumulated interest	734,550
Add to this the railroad subscriptions	1,800,000
The funded debt of the city	1,009,740
Making the entire city debt	$3,544,290
The valuation of the whole county for purposes of taxation is	$27,504,400
Of the city	10,651,276

or 38 72-100 ℘ cent. of the whole amount, and therefore the proportion of the county debt which the city may be compelled to bear, would amount to $1,276,640 99, which added to the amount of city debt as above, would give an entire liability of $4,820,930 99, which divided among 11,801 taxables in the nine wards, is equal to over $400 for every taxable person in the city.

The annual expenses of the city, with this debt, is as follows:

Interest upon the Railroad debt amounts to, per annum	$152,073 00
The interest upon the Funded debt	60,584 40
Ordinary expenses of the City organization	120,000 00
The City proportion of County interest	76,598 40
Assessment for County expenses, 5 mills	53,256 00
Assessment for School and Poor tax, 10 mills	106,512 00
Total	$569,023 80

To meet this, $130,000 would be derived from water-tax, wharfs, &c., leaving $439,023 80 to be raised by direct taxation, requiring a levy of 4⅛ ℘ cent., or 45 mills ℘ annum on the assessed value of taxable property in the city, leaving no surplus for lost taxes, expenses of collection or sinking fund.

The people of Pittsburgh are satisfied that they cannot bear the burden, and that any attempt to collect would prove utterly ruinous to them individually, and [illegible] every year [illegible].

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Sept. 19, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 14,932 bbls. Flour, 1,079 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 120,452 bushels Wheat, 21,697 bushels Corn, 2,700 bushels Oats, 2,330 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,396 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 50 bbls., at $6 87½ for Pots, and $7 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request, at steady prices.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 270 bags Rio, at 23c.@24½c.; 300 bags Santos, Skimmings, at 20½c.; and 62 bags Maracaibo, at 22½c.@23c. ℘ ℔. Market firm.

COPPER—Sales of Ingot to the extent of 250,000 ℔s. have been reported, at 25c.@25½c., closing at 25½c.@25½c., cash, ℘ ℔., a decided improvement.

CHEMICALS—Have been rather quiet, at previous quotations.

COTTON—Continues inactive, and quite irregular in value.

DYEWOODS—Sales 100 tons West India Logwood, at $19 ℘ ton.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand, at essentially unchanged rates.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in active demand, especially Layer, which have advanced to $3 60@$3 65 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, to-day, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,500 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 10@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 65, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 05@$5 30; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 40@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 30
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 [illegible]

Southern Flour is in demand, at steady rates; sales 1,050 bbls., at $5 55@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 10@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is saleable and firm. Sales 900 bbls. extra, at $5 45@$6 65 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request for shipment, but at irregular prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 123,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 45@$1 50; White Western, $1 35@$1 43; Amber Western, at $1 28@$1 30; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23@$1 27; Green Bay Spring at $1 20; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 18@$1 20; Milwaukee Club, at $1 11@$1 18; Chicago Spring, at $1 09@$1 16, and White Kentucky, at $1 45@$1 50 ℘ bushel. Corn continues in good request, at uniform prices. Sales since our last, 88,000 bushels, at 59c.@61c., chiefly at 59c.@60c. for shipping Mixed Western: 55c.@59c. for Eastern do.; 44c.@53c. for unsound do.; 60c. for poor White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is inquired for, at 65c.@83c. according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats continue active and buoyant, including Canada, at 54c.@60c.; Western, at 50c.@60c.; and State at 55c.@61c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in good demand, at 60c.@75c. for new and old for shipment and local use. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been abundant and depressed, at 14c.@18c. for new, and 12c.@16c. for last year's crop, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Has been quiet at former figures.

LEAD—Has been less active, yet quoted very firm.

LEATHER—Transactions in Sole have been light; prices are essentially unaltered.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 53 bbls. and half bbls. New-Orleans, at 38c.@40c.; small lots of Porto Rico at 42c.@43c., and Cuba Muscovado at 33c.@34c.; also, by auction, 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 41c.@43c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and prices somewhat nominal.

OILS—The demand has been mainly for Crude Whale, at 55c.@56c., and Refined Petroleum, at 35c.@36c. ℘ gallon. Other kinds have been inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand, at $11 50@$11 87½, chiefly within the range, for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ℘ bbl.; sales, 1,750 bbls. Cut Meats are pretty active to-day, at 6¼c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon continues quiet at unaltered rates. Lard is in request, at full rates; sales 1,400 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9⅞c., ℘ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales 180 bbls., at $14 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $13@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter continues active and firm, at 12c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in brisk request at 7c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales, 170 bags East India at $6 50@$6 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate request within our former range.

SEEDS—A good inquiry prevails for Calcutta Linseed at $2 46 per bushel; sales, 10,000 pckgs. to arrive at this rate. Market buoyant. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SPELTER—Has been in demand at 6c.@6½c. ℘ ℔.

SPICES—Sales have been reported of 5,000 ℔s. No 1 Nutmegs on private terms.

SUGARS—The market has been active and buoyant to-day; sales 1,700 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9c.@10½c., Cuba at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Porto Rico at 8¾c.@9¾c.; also, 207 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 9¼c.@9⅞c.; 600 boxes boxes Havana at 8¾c.@10½c. Refined Sugars have been in good request, at very firm prices.

TEAS—Are in moderate demand, at steady rates.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in, at former prices.

TOBACCO—The extreme prices now asked check transactions. Sales 283 hhds. Kentucky, at 11½c.@21c.; 130 bbls. Yara, on private terms; and 173 cases Seed Leaf, at 10c.@18c.

TALLOW—Sales, 80,000 ℔s. at 10½c.@10¾c., ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at 32½c.@33½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been moderately active to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s.@3s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d. Corn, 12d. ℘ bushel. Beef, 7s. 6d. ℘ tce.; Pork, 5s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 37s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 6s. ℘ bbl. Beef, 8s. ℘ tce.; Bacon and Lard 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 50s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour at 4s.@4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain at 13d.@14d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 6s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ℘ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s.@42s. 6d. ℘ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 1[illegible]

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 2[illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.

Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

THE WHISPER FROM THE
BRIDAL ALTAR
is a recognition of our rights and our duties.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL SETTS
INDISPENSABLE TO HAPPINESS.
The Veil is simple and graceful.
Bonnet-frames and Hoop-skirts in Season.
No. 759 Broadway.

OPENING—NEW STORE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have rebuilt their Canal-st. store, making an opening into Broadway, and gaining such light that colors and qualities of goods may be readily distinguished.
They invite an inspection of a very large assortment of NEW WOOL REPS, FIGURED OTTOMANS, POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, PLAID DE CHEVRES, SILKS, FOULARDS, FOULARDINES, &c.
THE SHAWL ROOM
Is well supplied with striped BROCHE SHAWLS, BORDERED SHAWLS and PLAID SHAWLS of newest styles.
Also,
RIBBONS, LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 395 Canal-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, $1 skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE WONDER.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY IV.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL, Afternoon and Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—CHINESE PANTOMIME, KIM-KA.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER PODDS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

GALLERY OF ARTS—No. 625 Broadway—COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS—PAGE'S VENUS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our victory was complete! Such was the word which came from Gen McCLELLAN at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, at which time he announced that our cavalry were driving the retreating enemy across the Potomac. On Thursday no fighting except skirmishing took place, the day being occupied in burying the dead and caring for the wounded. The rebels sent in a flag of truce in the morning, asking permission to bury their own dead, which was granted. At daylight, yesterday morning, it was discovered that the rebels had abandoned their position, leaving their dead and wounded behind. It was uncertain whether they were crossing the river or taking up a new position, but a pursuit was immediately ordered, and the truth was soon discovered, and announced by Gen. McCLELLAN as above. It can hardly be possible that the rebel army could escape across the Potomac with all its *materiel*, without being severely punished by the pursuing victors, and we shall not be surprised to hear, to-day, the news of its utter route. It is understood also, that we have a heavy force on the south side of the Potomac, under command of SIGEL and HEINTZELMAN, who will, no doubt, give a good account of themselves.

A brilliant cavalry reconnoissance was made on Thursday, from Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S force, to within three miles of Thoroughfare Gap. A rebel force was discovered escorting the rebel Gen. EWELL, wounded, in the direction of Richmond. Several of the body-guard were captured, and other prisoners captured, including some officers.

A full account of the great battle of Tuesday and Wednesday, with the operations of Thursday, from one of the special correspondents of the TIMES, will be found in our columns this morning.

Our correspondent at Newbern, N. C., informs us that the rebels are concentrating in large numbers at Goldsborough and Kingston, with the avowed intention of attacking Newbern. Gen. FOSTER, however, is not satisfied with waiting to be attacked, but has called for more troops, to enable him to assume the offensive. Lively work is expected in the Department soon.

The town of Prentice, Miss., has been destroyed by our forces—the fleet carrying rebel prisoners down to Vicksburgh for exchange having been fired into there.

Another surrender to the rebels—and we hope the last—is recorded this morning. Munfordsville, Ky., after a defence of two or three days against the forces under BRAGG, numbering some thirty thousand men, was given up on Wednesday morning, our forces being completely surrounded. The garrison numbered from four to five thousand infantry, and one company of cavalry, with ten pieces of artillery. Our loss during the siege, in killed and wounded, was fifty, while the rebels acknowledge a loss of seven hundred in one day.

The Indians at the Northwest, after doing all the damage of which they are capable against the unprotected white settlers, are now becoming alarmed at the prospect of speedy punishment, and express a desire to make peace. A letter has been received from LITTLE CROW, the Chief of the Sioux, by Col. SIBLEY, commanding the National forces, in which he expresses the desire to know in what way he can make peace for his people. Letters have also been received from the Sioux chiefs WABASHAW and TAOPI, of a friendly character. The Chippewa Chiefs have been pacificated, and HOLE-IN-THE-DAY has promised to disperse his men.

A circular has been issued by Gen. HALLECK denouncing the publication in the newspapers of information calculated to aid the enemy, and citing, on the authority of Gen. FOSTER, the fact that the *Evening Post*, of this City, recently published a letter giving the positions of the National troops in North Carolina.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg *via* Southampton on the 10th inst., we receive advices from Europe two days later. The death of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY and the Earl of HARRINGTON is announced. It is stated that Spain had offered to send a force to Mexico to coöperate with that of France, but the offer had been declined. France, it is understood, will send 30,000 men. The fate of GARIBALDI is yet undecided. His wounds are said to be severe. There was a prospect that the difficulty between the Turks and the Montenegrins would be settled, as a telegram states that MONTENEGRO had accepted all the conditions offered by OMAR PACHA. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for two days had been only 3,000 bales. The market was irregular and dull, and prices had receded 1d. Breadstuffs and Provisions continued dull. There was no change in Consols.

The Queens County Agricultural Fair, at the Fashion Pleasure Grounds, closed yesterday, after a most successful continuance of two days. The exhibition of horses in the afternoon was a fine affair, and attracted thousands of visitors. Altogether, the fair was the best yet held by the society, and one of the best held in the State. It was decidedly a great Fair for war times.

M. ONTAIRE FOURNIER delivered the third of his excellent lectures on the war, last evening, at the Cooper Institute. *Peace* was the theme, and the methods of accomplishing its return, and the [illegible] upon which to firmly ensure it, were discussed with scholarly acumen and in the true conservative spirit, before a highly respectable and intelligent audience, whose repeated and hearty applause betokened their satisfaction. It is hoped that these valuable lectures will be repeated in English.

Perhaps our readers will remember that the third son of a widow lady, who had already two sons in the Union army, was drafted in Hartford lately. The Hartford *Times* says that the sad case has been settled in a manner creditable to all concerned, by a subscription amounting to $325, which sum has secured a substitute for the young man, and he will now be left to support his mother. This is well done for Hartford.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, a case brought by Mrs. HENRY, a sister of Commodore WILKES, against the Commodore, was argued, on appeal from a referee's report in favor of the defendant.

There was another day of great excitement in Wall-street yesterday, and the Stock Market, in the afternoon, under the bulletins from Gen. McCLELLAN, closed buoyant and higher than on Thursday by ½@1½ ℘ cent. Gold, 117; Exchange on London, 129.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs, yesterday, at essentially unchanged prices. Provisions and Sugars were in more demand at buoyant rates. Coffee, Molasses, Hay, Hops, East India Rice, Teas, Nutmegs and Whisky were moderately dealt in. Tallow, Cacutta Linseed, Ingot Copper and Kentucky Tobacco were in good request, as were also Crude Whale and Refined Petroleum Oils. Limited movements were reported in Iron, Lead, Tin, Hemp, Hides, Leather and Naval Stores. The freight market exhibited less buoyancy.

The Battles in Maryland—A Glorious Victory.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S dispatches, which bear date as late as noon of yesterday, are decisive as to the main result of his protracted and desperate engagement with the rebels. He has driven them out of Maryland, back upon the soil of Virginia, after having engaged their whole force and inflicted upon them a complete and bloody defeat. Whatever may have been their force in Maryland at the outset, it is very clear that the progress of the engagement satisfied them that its result must be decisive,—and that they therefore brought over all the troops they had within reach with the desperate determination to stake everything on the hazard of that battle.

Of the great contests of Tuesday and Wednesday, we publish this morning further clear and connected accounts from our own correspondents—to which we append a graphic report of the engagement of Wednesday, copied from an extra issue of the *Tribune*. Wednesday's battle was the most important battle of the war thus far. Whether we regard the numbers engaged, the duration of the fight, the close and desperate nature of the contest, the skill displayed, or the numbers of the killed and wounded, this engagement will rank in history as one of the greatest and most sanguinary of modern times. It is clear that Gen. McCLELLAN fought it with great coolness, tenacity, and soldierly skill, and he is fairly entitled to the honors of the day. Although the battle was not decisive in itself, it led to decisive results. We actually gained a little upon them in the matter of space, and held at the close some important positions which they had occupied at the beginning of the day. But, what was still more important, we had inflicted upon them losses which seriously crippled their actual force; and their reinforcements, if they had any, were too far away to be immediately available, while ours were numerous and within reach.

Thursday, therefore, being mainly spent in burying the dead, was also improved by the rebels in salutary reflections on their position—the result of which was to induce a speedy and general retreat. By Friday morning, it appears, that a very large portion of them had recrossed the river, and the remainder proceeded forthwith to follow their example. Gen. McCLELLAN'S latest dispatch indicates that our forces were giving them chase; but it also shows that the pursuit was too late, and that the main body of the rebel army had succeeded in escaping across the Potomac.

This will be a disappointment to the public at large; for it seemed impossible that the rebels, if beaten, with a broad river in their rear, should evade pursuit and destruction at the hands of our army. It is quite likely that the request of a truce to bury their dead, on Thursday, was a *ruse* intended to cover their escape; and we certainly think that Gen. McCLELLAN might very properly have refused their request, and "pushed them to the wall" at once. His own reinforcements may not have been at hand, but he had PORTER'S corps of 15,000 fresh troops, and every indication that the enemy had been much more seriously crippled than himself. We presume, however, that he had satisfactory reasons for the course he pursued. and until we know them it would be unfair to pronounce judgment upon them.

Our hope now is that in their retreat down the Valley, the rebels encountered the Union force which must surely have been sent up the south line of the Potomac from opposite Washington to intercept them. We take it for granted that Gen. HALLECK has taken suitable and adequate precautions against the escape of the rebels back to Richmond, in the event of their defeat.

The repulse of the rebel army in force from Maryland is a most important event,—one over which the country may well rejoice, and which entitles the gallant and noble soldiers by whom it has been achieved to the lasting gratitude of the American people. We trust the Government will follow it up with vigor and energy. The tide of troops now pouring rapidly forward to Washington will furnish abundant material for the prompt renewal of offensive operations, and obviate the necessity for any long delay in preparatory movements. One thing is very certain,—while due regard must, of course, be paid to prudence,—the Government cannot, within these limits, move too rapidly or too vigorously for the temper of the public mind.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—It was melancholy to see the Twelfth Regiment of New-York Militia marching up Broadway yesterday afternoon without their arms, and to reflect that the fine weapons with which they marched down Broadway four months ago had been given up on Monday last into the hands of the rebels, and since then had been used in slaughtering their own comrades. The rebels, by this Harper's Ferry surrender, obtained from ten to twelve thousand first-class muskets, beside a splendid lot of artillery, as well as munitions of war, &c. We are not astonished to learn that the men of this, as of other regiments surrendered by Col. MILES, were indignant at the surrender, and that they feel keenly the discreditable position in which he placed them. But, after all, in surrendering, *they* simply obeyed orders, which is a soldier's highest duty.

Financial Weakness in Rebeldom.

The conviction we have often expressed of late as to the approaching collapse of the rebellion, are based partly on our National strength, and partly on the weakness of the rebels. Of this weakness, the chief cause is a bankrupt exchequer.

The want of capital in the Southern States has never, perhaps, been so clearly illustrated as by the financial affairs of the rebel Government. In the Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th inst., we find an elaborate summary of the papers on this subject recently laid before the rebel Congress. From these it appears, that notwithstanding all the efforts to raise money by a loan, the whole amount of the funded debt on the 1st August, was only forty-one millions of dollars, a sum scarcely adequate to support the war for a single month. There is, says the *Examiner*, "an evident indisposition on the part of our people to make investments in this form." Hence, "the funded debt is lamentably small," and we have "little prospect of raising money by bonds or stock."

Doubtless this reluctance may, in part, be accounted for by a want of confidence in the permanence of the Government. But it is largely due to the fact that the people, however willing to lend, have not the floating capital at command. Their property is fixed. It consists chiefly of slaves, lands, plantations, houses, incapable of conversion into money, and therefore not exchangeable for eight per cent. Confederate stocks.

A more convenient depository for floating capital, if any there are at present available in the South, would, however, be the call certificates, on which so much laudation has been expended. By these, money might temporarily be left in the hands of the Government at six per cent. We find, however, that this form of investment is even less popular than the stocks, thirty-three millions only having been thus deposited. The total amount of the debt under these two heads on the first August was only seventy-four million dollars, while the aggregate expenditure of the war had reached tonearly five times that amount, being over three hundred and forty-seven millions.

The balance, which, according to these figures, is two hundred and seventy-three millions, has been in part provided for by the issue of two hundred millions of Treasury Notes—an amount so much in excess of the wants of a non-mercantile people that the currency was immediately depreciated, and if much more be issued, the results cannot but be equally disastrous with those realized on a memorable occasion, the 29th of November, 1779, when ten millions of Continental money were issued, and brought exactly $259,743 in specie.

The only other expedient open to the rebels for raising money was the imposition of a war tax. The amount raised thereby was, however, as might have been predicted, ludicrously small. Customs duties yielded one million and a half, and the internal tax, on which such vaunting confidence was reposed, actually produced little more than ten millions. The failure of taxation is the destruction of the only permanent source of revenue, and as any considerable issue of new Treasury Notes will be suicidal, it is not easy to conceive of a more dispiriting financial record than that of the rebels at this moment. After exhausting every device for raising money, and seizing every dollar from the people that could be spared, the insurgent Government are confronted with an unpaid balance amounting at present, with interest, to more than one hundred millions of dollars.

But this is not all. The demands of the army are insatiate, and from the depreciation of the currency prices are doubled, so that money will only go half as far as before. Should the war last till 1st of January, 1863, the estimate is that two hundred and sixty two millions of dollars more will have to be poured into the bankrupt rebel exchequer.

In this pressing exigency what course do the rebels intend to adopt? To carry on the war without money is impossible. They therefore propose, as their only resource, a new issue of paper money. It is easy to foresee the result if this policy be adopted. Southern soldiers, it is said, will fight for rations without pay, but the rations at least must be paid for, and if there be force in financial facts, the utter and irretrievable ruin of the rebellion, if it be now vigorously pressed to the wall, is a question of short time. And as the rebel war was in part caused, so it may be in part crushed by a fatal incapacity and a series of monstrous financial blunders on the part of the trusted leaders of an ignorant and misguided people.

The foreign prophets of woe who have been sedulously inculcating upon the world that the inevitable necessity of compromise or surrender must rapidly overtake the Federal Government which was performing the financial experiment of hoisting itself up by its own waistband, will do well to contemplate the spectacle which Mr. MEMMINGER'S Confederate Budget here offers to their inspection. They must remember that vast as have been our own issues of paper money, they have already been absorbed by the enormous business activity of an empire which maintains its commercial relations with the whole world, and counts a steady supply of gold among the ordinary resources of its production.

If the fatal results which they predict for us are soundly deduced from a fair view of the premises in our own case, what inferences as to the immediate financial future of the rebel States, isolated as these States are, and condemned to a practical surfeit of undeliverable production, will they draw from the report of the Confederate Treasury?

HARPER'S FERRY NOT RECAPTURED BY OUR TROOPS.—The authorized telegrams that came to us so thick and fast for two or three days after the surrender of Harper's Ferry, to the effect that the place had been immediately afterward recaptured by our own troops, were all evidently false. The rebels have been in possession of Harper's Ferry since Monday morning last, at 8 o'clock. It has doubtless proved of the very greatest advantage to them in their retreat across the Potomac; and, indeed, with it in our possession, and with sufficient troops there to send out small attacking columns against the rebels when crossing the river, it is extremely doubtful whether it would have been possible for them to have effected their escape into Virginia. We do not expect that they will hold it long if they have really and finally decamped from Maryland; but the loss and disaster which we have already suffered by its surrender are incalcuble. The fate of the war, for the present at least, may be said to have hung on the retention of this important post, or its recapture before the rebel army began to cross the river.

The surrender of Harper's Ferry was the most disgraceful thing of this war—more disgraceful even than the rebel surrender of Fort Donelson, for the latter was after a very bloody defence. We remember how much the Fort Donelson affair injured the rebels in Europe—it being universally asserted that it showed a broken spirit and a want of devotion to their cause. The recent surrenders of heavy bodies of our army—including that at Harper's Ferry, that at Munfordsville, (Ky.,) reported this morning, and others which have recently shamed our flag in the West—are *not* from failing spirit or want of patriotic devotion: but we cannot complain if in Europe they are interpreted in this manner, and malignant articles written to show that the Northern army is dissolving. Every officer in any way responsible for these infamous surrenders, should be punished with the severest penalty allowed by the articles of war.

Have We a Reverse in Kentucky?

Unbroken successes do never attend the cause of any man or any nation, and he is very unwise who expects them. In no school do we learn this fact faster than in war, wherein most unexpectedly and unaccountably the ebb and flow of victory follow each other.

Two or three days ago we had an account by telegraph of a splendid Union success at Munfordsville, Ky. A comparatively small force of raw Indiana volunteers, under command of Col. WILDER, were reported to have repulsed, with heavy loss, two brigades of the rebel Gen. BRAGG'S army, under SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER. The fight occurred on last Sunday. The attack was begun about daylight, and ended at 1 P. M., the rebels breaking in confusion and flying, leaving the dead and wounded on the field; the former alone numbering, it was said, five hundred, which the rebel General obtained permission under a flag of truce to bury.

The position of Munfordsville, Ky., will doubtless be remembered, as it was often described last Winter, when the rebel army occupied it, previously to falling back upon Bowling Green. Munfordsville is situated on the north bank of Green River, where the Louisville and Nashville Railroad crosses that stream. The south bank of the river, at Munfordsville, is a high and precipitous cliff; and to the north, toward Munfordsville, it presents the face as of a commanding fortress. To the south, it declines gradually, and presents an extended plateau easily swept by guns planted on the eminence. It is a magnificent military position, and was the first defensive point of the rebels that, last Winter, held the Union troops at bay. After our troops obtained possession of the place in the former campaign, this eminence, the south bank, was fortified by earthworks, abattis and rifle-pits. These were occupied by Col. WILDER, last Sunday, when he gave so stunning a repulse to Gen. BUCKNER.

During the attack of BUCKNER, from the south, on Sunday, a rebel cavalry force, about 1,100 in number, who had evacuated Lebanon the day before, dashed into Munfordsville on the north, planted a battery they had brought with them, and commenced firing into the Union fortifications. But, opportunely, Col. DURHAM'S Fiftieth Indiana Regiment arrived in their rear, from Louisville, and, by a few well-directed volleys, soon scattered the cavalry force. This left Col. WILDER apparently complete master of the position. His brilliant defence was hailed throughout the country as the turning-point in the rebel invasion of Kentucky, which was to degenerate at once into a rapid and inglorious retreat. In fact, all the letters written from that vicinity, published in the New-York journals, yesterday and day before, represented BUCKNER to have fallen back Sunday night to Glasgow, BRAGG to have commenced his retreat the same night south from that town, and Gen. ROUSSEAU, of BUELL'S army, who held an advanced position, to have followed BUCKNER closely in his retreat toward Glasgow.

Thus matters appeared to stand Thursday morning. Thursday night brought us a dispatch from Louisville, Ky., stating that the *Journal*, of that city, had information of the surrender of Col. WILDER and his entire force to the rebels, at 12 o'clock Tuesday night, "after three days' fighting," but that the story was "not reliable." But yesterday afternoon we had a circumstantial confirmation of the report from Indianapolis, (Ind.,) on the authority of Adjutant SLAUSON, of one of the Indiana Regiments, who alleges that he escaped from Munfordsville immediately after the surrender, which occurred "Wednesday morning." Adjutant SLAUSON accounts for the surrender by declaring Col. WILDER to have been nearly surrounded by Gen. BRAGG'S forces, estimated at 30,000 men.

To us, as now advised, this is one of the most incomprehensible results of the war. Col. WILDER had established that he was no craven, but a cool and skillful fighter. Yet he is represented to have surrendered one of the strongest posts in the West, which he had before gallantly and successfully defended, almost without a blow, and when he must have been well advised of the near approach of ROUSSEAU, of BUELL'S army, to his aid, with a corps of veterans unsurpassed in the West. We seem to know that Col. WILDER did not surrender after "three days of fighting," for after Sunday noon, the first day of attack, the enemy was whipped. That evening was spent in burying the dead; and at night Col. WILDER reported the enemy had all withdrawn; and so said Monday's letters also. Again, would BRAGG advance to invest a Union [illegible] close in his rear, and other divisions of the Union grand army coming up to balk his calculations? Was it reasonable, if ROUSSEAU was almost in sight of BUCKNER, Sunday night, that the rebels would be allowed two days uninterrupted time, Monday and Sunday, for "fighting," at Munfordsville against the isolated and feeble Union garrison? And, once more, how would the delay in taking Munfordsville help BRAGG either in an intended advance upon Louisville, which should be sudden to be successful, or in an apprehended fight with BUELL. He would be dallying with trifles when mightier things were at stake.

Take it all in all, the case is a most perplexing one—inexplicable for WILDER, for ROUSSEAU, for BUELL, and for BRAGG even. And the fact that the sole refugee who bears the extraordinary news turns up first at the capital of Indiana, having given his version of the affair to no Indiana officer or soldier in Louisville, where there must be hundreds, and through which he must have passed, almost inclines us to regard the whole story as a *canard*, put forth by a too early fugitive from the fight. But there is too much circumstantiality and apparent evidences of truth to give much hope from this view, and we await, with painful suspense, to learn the facts of the case.

HONOR TO PENNSYLVANIA.—There is no doubt that the sudden and swift raising of such a vast body of Pennsylvania State Volunteers, (75,000 men,) and throwing them on the Southern border of the State, has had a great deal to do with cooling the rebel desire for a march upon Baltimore, or an invasion of Pennsylvania, and may have had not a little to do with their flight out of Maryland. These volunteers were this week crossing over into Maryland to protect their own State, by acting as an immediate support to the National army; and in many a contingency which might have arisen, such a tremendous force might have decided the fortunes of the day.

A very large proportion of this Pennsylvania army was from the rural districts and the villages, and was composed of hardy fellows, thoroughly familiar with shot-gun and rifle—a class which has not entered upon this war in any such number in the Northern States as the same class has done in the South and Southwest. They were called out in the South by invasion, and it has been threatened invasion which has called them to arms in Pennsylvania, as well as in Ohio and other Free States. Formed into companies and regiments, a very short time makes such men fit for actual service in the field.

Gen. LEE did not expect to have this vast additional army to contend with when he entered Maryland. His blows were to be so quick and heavy as to paralyze the North, and induce it to accede to terms of submission or disunion. But the people of Maryland failed him; Baltimore was too hard a nut for him to crack; Washington was securely defended by an army twice as large as his own, and a loyal host sprung out of the soil of Pennsylvania that was almost sufficient of itself in a few weeks to annihilate his ragged rebels. These gallant volunteers of the Keystone State deserve all applause for the alacrity with which they have sprung to arms, and the splendid patriotism they have shown; and even if they should take no part in the actual work of the battle-field, have earned the honor and credit of having done much to discourage and crush the rebellion.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND MEN IN BUCKRAM.—The aim of the rebel chiefs in their late invasion policy is pretty clearly set forth by GEORGE N. SANDERS, who has began his ambassadorial labors by a ponderous programme of rebel anticipations, published in the Liverpool journals. He tells his Secessionist friends that the Confederacy is about to invade Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Maryland, and expects to add thence to its army *one hundred and fifty thousand men*, as "the young men are all ready to rise upon the advance of the Confederate force." Now it is true that, in the practical execution of this project so far, the rebels *have* received some additions to their armies in the States named; but GEORGE'S calculation will be rather out of joint when he learns the fact that the Confederates have *lost* more by desertions than they have *gained* by enlistments.

THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Col. Sibley's Correspondence with Hole-in-the-Day and Other Chiefs—A Disposition to Make Peace.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Sept. 19.

The St. Paul *Pioneer and Democrat*, of the 16th instant, contains a letter from LITTLE CROW, Chief of the Sioux, to Col. SIBLEY, in which he says he wants to know in what way he can make peace for his people. He also says that the white prisoners in his possession are as well treated as his own people.

Letters from the Sioux Chiefs WABASHAW and TAOPI are of a friendly character, and denounce LITTLE CROW as the cause of all the difficulties.

It is evident that the Sioux are much divided and quarrelling among themselves.

Col. SIBLEY requests LITTLE CROW to give up his prisoners, and tells WABASHAW and TAOPI that he will meet them and their friends in open day, and adds: "I am powerful enough to crush all those who attempt to oppose my march, and to punish those who have washed their hands in innocent blood."

The *Pioneer*, of the 17th instant, says that the Chippewa Embassy have returned, and that they successfully settled all questions of dispute, and left the Indians in a more cordial and friendly state of mind than has existed in many years. Nearly all the Chiefs were present, and signed a treaty of perpetual friendship at Crow Wing on the 15th instant, whereupon the whole band prepared to leave for their homes, all satisfied, and HOLE-IN-THE-DAY promises to disperse his men.

CAUTION TO FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS SENDING BOXES OR PACKAGES TO THEM BY EXPRESS.—Government has recently placed Inspectors in the express offices at Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown, Baltimore, Newbern, Port Royal, and other offices near the Army, for the examination of soldiers' parcels and other freight going within military lines. They open and inspect each package, and when found to contain *liquor* of any kind—even one bottle—they seize and confiscate the whole contents. These Inspectors likewise open and examine all *return freight* sent from within military lines, in search of contraband articles stolen or improperly obtained by the shipper, and seize all such articles.

[illegible]

[illegible]

War Probably [illegible]

[illegible] Way—State of the Country.

THE [illegible], September, 1862.

I have not written you lately, because, in the midst of alarm, clangor and confusion, the voice of a calm and reasonable man is seldom heard. Now, however, the roar of the storm is passing by, and I think I can discern on the horizon that yellow tinge of light, that pure blue, that clear sky, which, gradually emerging from the dark and heavy clouds around, betokens the coming of a bright and beautiful day. There is no night so long to which there is not a morning. In the first place, I would say that the audacious raids of LEE, KIRBY SMITH and their guerrilla following, have not changed the views I have advanced in the TIMES in the least. Long before I wrote those views, events both positive and negative had taken place, which without extraordinary aid from Providence, must have set us back several months. As these events were the direct causes of the rebels' raids, let us return to them. A brief reference to them will enable us to determine more clearly the responsibility which attaches to both civil and military authorities.

In the first place, the Government at Washington apparently took *no notice* of two most important statistical facts, viz, the rebel conscription, doubling the strength of their army, and the immense reduction of our own by battle, capture and disease. The consequence was, that our actual fighting army became reduced below that of the rebels. Now, the greatest fault I have to find with the Government is exactly this: They should have known these facts, and called out a new army *three months earlier*. In the month of June last, there was *not a regiment of good troops on the Ohio*; our army in Tennessee had advanced two hundred miles, and left behind it *no reserves*. The same thing was true in Virginia. The main body of the Potomac army was on the Peninsula, cut off—if there should be any disaster—from any aid or assistance to the line in front of Washington. It is true, if Providence had, by a happy accident, enabled McCLELLAN to take Richmond, this would not be so obvious. The blunder would have been hidden by the success. Here, then, were two facts, which occurred *five months ago*, to which all subsequent events were mere corrollaries—the *want of reserves* and the *division* of McCLELLAN'S army. We have now been employed two months in endeavoring to save McCLELLAN'S army, to raise a new army and to save Washington, in which time there have been, by necessity, a series of retreats, battles, victories and defeats. The real point of interest is, *what is the upshot?* Have we lost anything? Have the rebels gained anything? Is our position any worse? Can the rebels maintain themselves? I am convinced, and have so said uniformly—that the rebels have lost their opportunity, and having lost it, will never have another. I think their career is rapidly drawing to a close. Your readers may be interested in a brief summary of the reasons which induce this opinion, perhaps contrary to their own. It is sometimes a great advantage to look at things from a different point of view.

First, then, I hold, that in a military point of view, the rebels have gained absolutely nothing, by their recent progress. They have run over a good deal of ground, but have they taken—East or West—a single important position? Certainly not. Can they occupy and maintain the ground they have gone over? Certainly not. What then have they gained? They have gained the *éclat* of having advanced into loyal territory and alarmed the loyal States. But of what value is that *éclat?* Nothing, since it is certain that neither England or France will interfere, without a measure of moral insanity, which it is not to be supposed they can possess. From the beginning, I have never for a moment supposed European interference possible. No student of European politics can fail to see the tremendous hazard, which England or France would encounter by such a step. On the other hand, has not this very audacious advance of the rebels roused up the loyal people—increased volunteers, and demonstrated that neither Maryland nor Kentucky can be brought to the aid of rebellion.

Now let us look at the military aspects of the case. I hold that the rebel army *cannot* be materially increased beyond its present magnitude. All the able-bodied whites, from sixteen to thirty-five, are, to the last man, in the army. So all above that are who would volunteer. A new conscription, therefore, can bring out but few more, except old men, unfit for service. The amount of new recruits in the South can, by no possibility, much exceed, hereafter, the wastage of the war. If we suppose the largest possible number at one time, it cannot exceed 600,000. The rebels, therefore, have drawn out the last fibre of strength. Their raid into Maryland is the last desperate bound of the wounded lion.

Now look to our side. We count the old army at 300,000—no more. The new levy is 600,000. We shall have in the aggregate 900,000 effective soldiers. But this is scarcely more than half our real strength. In October we shall have the gunboats on the rivers of the West, and the iron ships of the Atlantic nearly or quite complete. What is to prevent the iron vessels from taking Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or any other point? What is to prevent the capture of Richmond with overwhelming forces?

In all this, I suppose, of course, a moderate share of sense and generalship. I confess I have no right to look for more than a very moderate share, but on the other hand I have no evidence that God has entirely bereft us of reason and intelligence. If He has, our hopes and expectations will be alike in vain. But I have not yet given you the worst feature in the condition of the South. There is no question that a large part of their cereal crops are cut off; and that the stocks of goods, comforts and necessaries they had on hand when the war commenced, is nearly exhausted. The articles of leather, salt, coffee, tea, beef, wool—

[illegible] In the meantime Richmond, Charleston, [illegible] &c., are little else than hospitals filled with the sick and wounded, without the comforts of life. To this destitution, add that of Winter, when universal want will fill the South, and overwhelming armies crush their military power, would you be surprised at a famine, a pestilence or a general suffering scarcely credible? I may be sanguine of results, but this is the point of view from which I look at these things, and I have at least the facts on my side to justify my opinion. I say then to all timid people, cheer up—a long pull and a strong pull and we shall launch the noble ship of State once more upon the smooth ocean, with bright skies beyond and a glorious sun above.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Asia Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Asia*, from Boston, arrived here at 10½ o'clock last night and sailed again for Liverpool at 1½ o'clock this morning.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Causes of Consumption—Continued.

LETTER NO. XVII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Our *appetites* and the *strength* of our bodies depend on the air we breathe. The stomach may prepare the *chyle* to renew our blood, but the chyle is not blood, nor has it any power of imparting strength to the system until it has been *vitalized* in the *lungs*. It must be sent to the lungs first and there receive a last change from the oxygen of the air we breathe. Hence it is that the size of the lungs and the purity of the air, by determining the quantity of oxygen received, determine also the quantity of chyle which can be assimilated. The appetite generally keeps pace with the wants of the body; for were more chyle prepared by the stomach than the lungs could transform into blood, it would clog and derange the system.

Let the following facts, then, be ever remembered:

I. No matter how large our lungs may be, if the air we breathe be *impure*, the *appetite* fails, the face grows pale, and the breathing becomes *hurried*.

II. The same symptoms follow whenever the air, though pure, is *diminished* in quantity, as is always the case after a recent "*cold*," or during a seated "*Chronic Bronchitis*."

III. Whatever clogs the lungs, and obstructs the freedom of respiration, causes the blood to become charged with carbonaceous impurity, and lays the foundation for Consumption.

IV. A deficient supply of oxygen to the lungs will cause consumption in any animal creature—human or brute—that walks the earth.

When I am asked "What is the cause of Consumption?" my answer is, whatever will produce tubercles in the lungs of men and the lower animals with uniform certainty, *no matter how strong they may be by nature*, or how free from *hereditary predisposition*. As a deficient supply of oxygen will do this—as all known causes act by first producing a deficient supply—and as nothing in nature has ever been known to produce this disease (if we except children born of parents actually consumptive at the time of their birth) without a deficiency of oxygen also existing, I regard this as the *true cause* of Consumption.

It is a well-known fact that cows, when shut up in close, badly ventilated stalls, all become consumptive. This, some persons will tell you, is because they are generally "*fed on slops*;" but I tell you that it is no such thing. You may feed them on dry food and give them plenty of pure water, and they will still sicken and die of this disease. Give them airy, well-ventilated stalls, and you will find comparatively few cases of consumption among them, no matter how you feed them. MR. OWENS, Assistant Curator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, found *tubercles* and *cavities* in the lungs of most of the animals which died in the Gardens of the Zoological Society; the impure air of their cages caused them to die of consumption, notwithstanding they were fed on the best of food in great abundance, and had the utmost care bestowed upon them. Monkeys are particularly liable to consumption when caged; Dr. REGNAUD, of Paris, found tubercles in every stage of development in their lungs. In many cases, he tells us, there were distinct cavities filled with softened tubercles, while others had ulceration of the bronchial glands, *larynx* and *epiglottis*, the same as are found in laryngeal consumption in man. Prof. CARSWELL, of the London University, the eminent physiologist, found that he could readily produce *tubercles* in rabbits by simply confining them in impure air. I know of no exceptions to this rule in the animal kingdom.

If the reader will now go over again the several causes given in preceding letters, he will find that they all meet at this one point—they prevent the proper oxygenation of the blood; and those which do so in the greatest degree are the chief causes of this disease. But few cases can be traced to *inheritance* or even to *predisposition*. In the face of all these facts, physicians who have grown gray without making one contribution to medical science, and old women, who have grown wise upon their precepts, will doubtless still continue to harp on "*hereditary taint in the blood*," but it is inexcusable greenness in intelligent people to be *frightened* by the ignis fatuus of a bygone age, or to build up any hopes of immunity because of their presumed freedom from it.

All observation and experience unite to prove that the root of this malady is in the *lungs*, and that *tubercles* are but the fruit of *imperfect respiration*. If we would cure it, we must attack it here: we must remove the mucus that contracts the *tubes*, and restore the purity of the blood by acting upon it through the air cells. I am aware that this is different from the theory generally held by my professional brethren, but then I also know that the treatment based upon it is *successful*, while theirs—*dosing the stomach to cure the lungs*—is little better than a *melancholy imposture upon hopeless misery*. The only sure test of the truth or falsity of a medical doctrine is the practical results to which it leads. The results to which their practice has led are the universal dread with which Consumption is regarded, and the almost universal conviction that it is necessarily an incurable disease. Thus it is that *professional error* joins hands with *public credulity*, and bars the road to truth.

In order to fairly estimate the causes which produce tubercles in the Lungs, let us take a given number of those who apply for advice. What do we find? Why, that the great majority are of persons leading a *sedentary life*: merchants who confine themselves very closely to the duties of the counting-house; clerks and book-keepers who are compelled to cramp the chest and limit its expansion by sitting day after day over the desk; mechanics who work on the bench in *close, ill-ventilated rooms*, or who breathe an atmosphere loaded with *dust*, and the poor who live miserably in damp cellars, or the close air of "*Tenement houses*." I am aware that many who lead an active life in the open air are also cut off by it, but in them it always arises from *neglected colds*. *Thin shoes*, insufficient clothing, and exposure to *wet* deprive them of the immunity they would otherwise enjoy. In private drawing-rooms, in the street, at Church, everywhere, in fact, where men and women meet together, we hear the "*Death tick*" of Consumption in the *hawking* and *rasping* efforts made to clear the windpipe from sticky mucus. They may go on thus for a time, but unless the cause be removed the blood soon becomes carbonaceous and they slowly but surely fall into Consumption.

The great importance of rightly understanding the causes of this disease, has led me to extend my observations to great length, but I hope to be able to close this branch of the subject in my next letter.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, No. 832 Broadway.

New-York, Sept. 19, 1862.

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OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, U. S. Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, Sept. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner LUCY C. HOLMES, consisting of a lot of damaged cotton.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
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EAR RINGS AND PINS.—One dollar, two dollars, three dollars and five dollars a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MILITARY.

FIFTH METROPOLITAN GUARD.

Recruits wanted for this splendid Regiment, now organizing for the war, under the command of Col. T. W. PARMELE, Late Major of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M. Applications received at the Headquarters, NO. 46 HOWARD-ST., Near Broadway.

Liberal Bounties guaranteed.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

NOTICE.

Every enlisted man belonging to the FIFTH New-York Volunteers (both First and Second Battalions) is hereby required to report at No. 663 Broadway forthwith. All passes and furloughs revoked. Those failing to report will be treated as deserters.

H. D. HULL, Col. Commanding 2d Battalion 5th N. Y. V.

"IRONSIDES REGIMENT."

CO. A, HEADQUARTERS, NO. 481 3D-AV.

Young men of good moral character wanted for this Company. In addition to other bounties, $10 additional will be paid to all who join this Company.

CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Of the 9th Regt., N. Y. S. M., Captain.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.—GOV. MORGAN having empowered Gen. D. E. SICKLES with authority to receive for his Brigade, companies or portions of companies throughout the State, the undersigned therefore informs all officers recruiting companies heretofore applying to join the Excelsior Brigade, to renew their applications, stating the number of men enrolled and position expected.

All State, City and Private Bounties paid to recruits immediately on being mustered in.

COL. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, Recruiting Officer, Excelsior Brigade, Headquarters, City Hall Park.

O. H. HART, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR MEETING.—IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. E, REV. M. C. KEMPSEY, CAPTAIN.—A meeting to aid in the filling up of this company, the nearest full of any in the regiment, will be held in the church corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

The following speakers will address the meeting:

Hon. Henry B. Stanton,	Rev. Dr. Dowling,
Hon. Benj. F. Manierre,	Rev. I. S. Kalloch,
Col. Charles Gould,	A. J. H. Duganne,
Maj. W. H. L. Barnes,	And others.

All who wish to aid this regiment are cordially invited to be present. Come one, come all.

$217 BOUNTY!—$142 IMMEDIATELY.—THE Fourth New-York State Battery, Capt. JAMES E. SMITH. Now in the field. Recruits now is your time, before all bounties stop. Men from the country come along. Look at the inducements! Choose light artillery for easy service. No musket drill. No long marches; as you can march or ride when you like. No knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. No trenches to dig. Good officers, good pay, and good rations. This battery was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hills, and has only lost three men killed. Come and join before you are drafted. Recruiting station No. 389 Hudson-st., near Clarkson-st.

Corp. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS RECRUITING SERVICE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, CITY HALL PARK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 27.—ALL RECRUITS who have passed the Surgeon, and been mustered into the service of the United States for the Excelsior Brigade, are hereby directed to report to the Commanding Officer of the Camp, Fort Tompkins, on MONDAY, at 10 A. M., Sept. 22, 1862, to receive their State bounties.

By command, CHARLES K. GRAHAM, Col. Comd'g Recruiting Service.

O. H. HART, Assistant Adjutant-General.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, COMPANY H.—Men of good habits are wanted for this company. To those desiring good associates in camp, and reliable comrades in battle, this company presents superior inducements.

$50 National War Committee bounty in addition to all other bounties.

Apply at company headquarters, No. 237 Broadway.

JAS. SANDFORD, Recruiting Officer.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT—COMPANY B.—Men of good character and habits wanted for this Company at the headquarters, No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway. The usual bounties paid, and superior advantages offered.

DAVID D. TERRY, Captain.

EDWARD ABBOTT, First Lieutenant.
EDWARD KILPATRICK, Second Lieutenant.

POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES of the People's Union Association of the First Assembly District, held at No. 52 Greenwich-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Delegates to represent said Assembly District at the Union Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 24th of September, inst.:

DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
HENRY SMITH,	JOHN M. COSTA,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,	WILLIAM HEULAT,
A. J. WILLIAMSON.	B. F. WEYMOUTH.

JOHN STYLES, Chairman.

THOMAS HARRIS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—The Union Association of the XVth Assembly District will meet at their rooms, corner of Broadway and 32d-st., on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 20, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, Sept. 24, in conformity with the call of the Union and Republican State Committees.

CHARLES GOULD, President.

R. J. VANDERBURGH, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock, at No. 69 Vandam-st. All members and friends are requested to be present.

E. S. LAYCRAFT, Chairman pro tem.

WM. H. STEVENS, Secretary pro tem.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

The following testimonials have not been published before:

59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with Catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,

59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LEE-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, SABBATH-SCHOOL ARMY MEETING.
"The children are gathering from near and from far,
The trumpet is sounding the call for the war."
The Lee-av. Sabbath-school will hold an army meeting on SABBATH NEXT, at 7½ P. M., in aid of the Board of Publication, in their work of supplying religious reading to our sick and wounded soldiers. We must do all we can at once—no time to be lost. Addresses will be made by Rev. L. G. BINGHAM, lately from the hospitals at the seat of war, and Rev. JOSEPH SCUDDER, Chaplain of the Fifty-ninth New-York State Volunteers, in Gen. McClellan's army. A collection will be taken. The children, teachers, parents, friends are cordially invited to attend.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, (LATELY returned from Europe,) will deliver an address before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association at their Rooms, Bible House, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*A Talk of Things in Europe—The War Seen Through a Foreign Spyglass.* N. B.—The rooms of the Association are open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and furnished with the daily and evening papers, the religious papers, magazines, library, &c. Young men are invited to avail themselves of the privileges of the Association. Noonday prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock daily.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, NO. 446 BROADWAY.—Preaching SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. B. F. REMINGTON, of Brooklyn. Stranger's home. Young men's resort. Everybody welcome. Seats free. Christian Alliance open-air preaching, Washington-square, at 5 o'clock; Burling-slip, at 4 o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, Rev. JOSEPH HAYWOOD is expected to preach. At 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH SOCIETY, in the hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Regular monthly meeting of the Youth's Missionary Society at 2½ P. M. Public are invited to attend.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—PROTESTANT Episcopal, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., Rev. G. J. GEER, D. D., Rector. Morning service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Rector's residence, No. 229 West 27th-st.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach in said church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching to-morrow by Elder J. S. WHITE, from East Boston, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who love the appearing of Christ, and are looking for the setting up of His Kingdom, are cordially invited to attend.

ABSALOM'S REBELLION, AND ITS LESSON FOR THE TIMES.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on this subject in the Laight-st. church (cor. Laight and Varick,) SABBATH EVENING. In the morning the second sermon upon the *Sermon on the Mount.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. LAWRENCE H. MILLS, Assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING Mr. FRANK MAGUIRE, of Canton Theological School, will preach.

BISHOP SNOW, OF THE SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, will preach *The Great Truths of Prophecy*, relating to this great day of God, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and those who love Christ and the truth invited.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Summit and Henry sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the doors, to seat strangers.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach at each service.

NINTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THIS CHURCH will be reopened on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. C. FLETCHER. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., under the pastoral care of Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, will be reopened on SABBATH NEXT, 21st inst. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

"FOR REBELLION IS AS THE SIN of witchcraft."—1 Samuel, xv., 23. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach from the above text, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH IN THE Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Israel's Redemption and the Millennium.* Public respectfully invited. German preaching at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. S. H. TYNG, Rector. The services in this Church on SUNDAY, will be in the morning, by Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening by Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (REV. DR. PRENTISS.)—The Chapel, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., will be reopened for Divine service on next SABBATH, the 21st inst., at the usual hours.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

INDEPENDENTS.—PROF. MATTISON WILL preach as usual in the new Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORNER CLINTON AND CONGRESS STS., BROOKLYN.—SUNDAY, Sept. 21, sermon at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. N. A. STAPLES. Vesper service at 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33d-ST., west of 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D. Friends and strangers are welcome.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY WILL PREACH in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, corner Portland-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH—MADISON-av., corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. BACKUS on SUNDAY at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, in claret and crimson brocatel; reception chair, in brocade satin; carved black walnut bookcase, mahogany secretary bedstead, oak suite in green reps, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany bureaus, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, black walnut bookcase, rosewood marble-top etageres, hair mattresses, rosewood marble-top centre table, &c. Also, an invoice of China, crockery and glassware. Sale without reserve.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st.: sofa beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, looking-glasses, bedsteads, beds and bedding, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, ice-boxes, bar-room settees, &c.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE AND SIX LOTS OF LAND ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The attention of capitalists and others is called to the foreclosure sale by JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., of the very valuable property on the northwest corner of the 5th-av. and 34th-st., consisting of the superb dwelling now occupied by Mr. Abbott's Institute, with six lots of land, having a front of 98 feet 9 inches on the 5th-av., and 150 feet on 34th-st. The house cost, to erect, over $100,000, and, as a private residence for a gentleman of large wealth, is unsurpassed by any in the City. The property is susceptible to adaptation to a first-class hotel, for which it has the advantages of a superior location on 5th-av. and 34th-st., and immediate proximity to the termini of the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, and to Central Park. It might be made to pay a large income by a continuation and enlargement of the Institute now occupying the premises.

The sale will be PEREMPTORY, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER; $85,000 of the purchase-money will be loaned on mortgage to the purchaser.

A plan of the property can be seen at the office of THOMAS & SON, Architects, No. 470 Broadway, where explanations of the capabilities of the property will be made.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, Esq., now deceased, situated in New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, consisting of a farm of 93 acres, highly cultivated, equally adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and commodious buildings, and desirable as a farm or fancy residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For particulars, inquire of WILBER & VAN CLEEF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. LE GRAND DODGE, Referee.

RIFLED MUSKETS.—FIFTY SUPERIOR, highly finished English rifled muskets, with bayonets, complete; a recent importation. Also, 15,000 cartridges. For sale by CHARLES H. VOORHEES, No. 22 Cedar-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS—EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITRESSES.—Situations are wanted at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for a very large number of superior servants, to serve in the first families in Brooklyn, to whom they can refer for character and efficiency. MANNING, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family, by a competent and experienced good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; both fully competent of doing the work of a genteel family; can give the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 123 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly. Good city reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Gansevoort-st., near Hudson, in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; has the best City references; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., for two days, rear, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable middle-aged woman as cook; understands making bread, biscuit, pies, also game and soups; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 323 6th-av., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; can wash and iron, and a first-rate laundress, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 299 4th-st., near Washington-square, in the fruit-store.

AS COOK—FINE WASHER.—WANTED, A situation by two respectable persons; one as cook, the other to do fine washing; the cook has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; both have no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen till engaged at 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two Protestant girls want situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse; best City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 385 8th-av., near 30th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 186 East 17th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as good plain cook; understands pastry, makes good bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, as an excellent chambermaid, and has no objections to assist with washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; got the best City reference of two years and six months from her last place. Call at No. 162 West 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference at her last place. Call for two days at No. 299 4th-st., near Washington-square, in the fruit-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or as laundress; understands fluting, muslins, laces, embroidery and gentlemen's linen. The best of City references. Call at, or address, No. 197 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would do the general housework of a small family; would go a short distance in the country, has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; the best of City reference can be given, if required. Call or address MARY, No. 658 Broadway, Room No. 21.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a very neat and efficient Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of references. Can be seen for two or three days at No. 34 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable person as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist to wash and iron; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 387 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Welsh Protestant woman, highly respectable and well-recommended, desires a situation in City or country as laundress, or as chambermaid and thorough waitress; a competent servant in every respect. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to take care of children; the best of City reference. Apply at 526 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or take care of young children. Can be seen until engaged, No. 273 East 10th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing—or as seamstress and to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 73 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as seamstress, or to take care of grown children. Call at No. 245 West 18th-st., corner of 9th-av., first floor; good reference from her last place. Call for two days, from 10 to 7 o'clock.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation with a lady or family as above; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; no objections to go as lady's maid, if required; City references. Also a competent dressmaker wants work by the day. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, who is a thorough servant, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth, growing children or the care of an invalid lady or child; wages $7 a month, in this City or Brooklyn. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE, who can take the entire charge of a child from its birth. Is a good sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 387 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady, well qualified to take charge of children, would like a situation as nursery governess. Can be seen at No. 133 West 34th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has good City reference. Call or address No. 5 East 27th-st., at her present employer's.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av., near 23d-st., third floor, front room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS, to be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED a situation by a man who understands gardening and farming, the care of all domestic cattle; willing to attend in every useful department; no objection to distance; good reference from City and country; can be seen for three days at No. 251 East 13th-st., or apply by note to JAMES FANNING, same number.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—green-house, grounds, &c., the care and management of horses; is a good milker. Address A. B., Box No. 213 Times Office, till the 1st of October.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN 24 YEARS OLD, recently arrived from Northern Germany, who has been farming there for 9 years, and understands his business in all its branches, wants a place on a good farm; a good home is principally looked for. For particulars, inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 98 Barclay-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A REspectable young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is a thorough coachman and groom; also, understands gardening and grapery, and will be found willing and obliging; is well recommended for capability and industry from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver. Can be seen at the Times Office, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.; or address J. K., Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference; will make himself generally useful. Address J. L., Box No. 217 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, who understands the care of horses thoroughly. Address, for two days, J. C. D., at R. Campbell's, harness maker, No. 50th 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City and country references. Any commands left at Mr. Corwin's grocery-store, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., for W. J., will be attended to for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man of undoubted character, a situation in City or country; understands well the care and management of horses; is a good plain gardener and farmer; can take a turn at any kind of work on a farm; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

GERMAN GARDENER.—A PRACTICAL GARdener, who understands his business in all its branches, and has had six years' experience in this country, wishes a situation; can take charge of any hot-house, &c. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED SITUAtions by a German gardener and his wife—the woman to do general housework; are steady and industrious, and members of the Congregational Church. Call on or address JOHN W. BUSCH, No. 473 2d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, American, as valet to go to California with a gentleman; San Francisco and New-York references given; or a situation as light porter in New-York. Address J. M. G., Box No. 116 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE moral character, with large experience in business, (principally banking,) desires a situation in some banking, mercantile or manufacturing establishment, where his experience can be made available; the very best of City references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 167 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS, THREE brakesmen, three men for steamers, four girls to travel to Europe and California, valet to go with a merchant to California; wages liberal; one stewardess; clerk for a shipping office. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square. THOS. SPINK, Agent.

WANTED—500 AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Apply immediately. HURLBERT, WILLIAMS & CO.
HARTFORD, Sept. 15, 1862.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also a chambermaid to assist in the washing and ironing and waiting; to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 67 East 28th-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, AS LADY'S maid, a French, Swiss or German woman; she must understand dressing hair; City references required. Apply at No. 81 Fifth-avenue Hotel.

AN ENTRY CLERK WANTED IN A Dry Goods jobbing house. Address Box No. 93 Post-office, with reference.

BOY WANTED—AT No. 626 BROADWAY, UP stairs, in the piano room. Call between 9 and 1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in second or third stories, with all the modern improvements, in a small family, where there are few boarders, in a pleasant location, where they may enjoy all the comforts of a home. N. B.—Single gentlemen may also obtain separate rooms. Apply at No. 194 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER two or three pleasant rooms, with board; house and location unexceptionable. Apply at No. 55 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN obtain a handsomely furnished back parlor in a small family, where all the comforts of home can be had. Apply at No. 85 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms; location delightful. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD can be obtained by a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, at No. 151 West 42d-st. Terms reasonable.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FURnished rooms in suite or singly for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board; the house is pleasantly situated, with modern improvements; a few minutes' walk from the South and Wall-street Ferries. Apply at No. 100 Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton; references exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PARTIES desiring permanent board for the Winter, can find pleasant rooms, with the comforts of a home, at No. 49 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a gentleman and his wife, one small child and nurse; rooms furnished or unfurnished; location between 20th and 30th sts., 3d and Madison avs. Address, with full particulars, W. F., Box No. 174 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES board, with breakfast and tea, (dinner on Sundays,) in a private family, between 30th and 42d sts., west side; terms to be moderate; references given. Address C. W. H., Box No. 116 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR persons (two adults and two children), in a pleasant location in the XVIIth Ward; will require a private table and probably an entire floor. Address D. O., Box No. 1,274 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, wanted, by a gentleman, wife and nurse. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 102 Times Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let, with board, a nice unfurnished front room, 2d story, to a gentleman and wife who desire a permanent and comfortable home. The room is heated by furnace, and has hot and cold water—with bath room adjoining. Breakfast and tea for the gentleman, full board for the lady. Terms moderate; location East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., south side. References given and required. Address B, P. O., Box No. 1196.

WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTH AND SIXTH avs., and 14th and 26th sts., a large parlor and two sleeping apartments, with dressing room, all nicely furnished, where positively no other boarders are taken. Breakfast will be required, for all which a liberal price will be punctually paid. References given and required. Address Box No. 956 Post-office.

LODGING.—WANTED, ROOMS FOR TWO GENtlemen, in a house where there are no other lodgers; must be comfortably furnished, with exclusive use of bath room and water-closet, and situated between 8th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Apply, between 10 and 11 and 5 and 6, at No. 149 9th-st., second story.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS with large closet, without board, in a small family, no children or boarders, for one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 3?3 Bridge-st., convenient to city railroad cars, Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT OTHER boarders, will let a suite of two or three desirable rooms, (furnished or unfurnished,) with full or partial board. Private table, if desired. Location desirable and central. Address W. D., General Post-office.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—A VERY DESIRable opportunity is offered to obtain a selection of rooms, in a fine new four-story brown front house on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. Apply, at present, at No. 75 West 38th-st., where full particulars will be given.

ROOM AND PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—For a young man, on the east side of town. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, T. J., Box No. 120 Times Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—NO. 2 UNION-SQUARE—A suite of furnished rooms, overlooking the Square, to let, with board; also, single rooms; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily would like to let a pleasant room to a gentleman, with or without board. House modern and convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 17 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST 30TH-STREET.—Families and gentlemen can now be accommodated with suites and single rooms, with private table if desired. The houses are new and in one of the most delightful locations in the City, being situated between Broadway and 5th-av.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN Fifth-av. and Union Square. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board. Parlor floor (three rooms deep) to let, furnished or unfurnished.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 Times Office.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor; also a large room on third floor to let, with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

PARTNER WANTED, IN A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, requiring $3,000 to extend. Reference given and required. Agents need not apply. Address H. S. C., Box No. 139 Times Office.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—FREIGHT OR charter, suitable for canal and river navigation; will carry 150 tons or 1,400 bbls. Address Capt. A. D. TATE, No. 161 Chambers-st., N. Y.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, with or without the stand for business. Apply on the premises, No. 303 8th-av.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 596 BROADWAY. Wanted, superior teachers for school near City; personal interview required with principal; Episcopalian gentleman for classics, in Mr. Churchill's School, Sing Sing, salary $300 and board—personal interview required at this office, at the earliest possible moment; vocalist for few hours per week, in City; German governess for City family; teacher of calisthenics, for partial engagement; several native French ladies; several ladies for French and music; several schools for sale and to rent. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.

☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.

REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 561 B'DWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers. References—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. Van Norman, Harper & Bros. Teachers wanted for the following orders: LADIES—No. 305, French, (native,) music, Italian, City; 309, French, (native,) music, English, salary liberal, Cuba. GENTS—296, tutor, (partial engagement,) City; 300, English, etc.—Delaware; 300, classics, (Episcopalian,) $1,000, New-York; 308, English, City; 310, classics, etc., (Episcopalian,) $400. Long Island. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY FROM BOSTON, EXperienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian, and English, wishes an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the City or country; terms moderate; best City references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO obtain a situation as teacher of the English branches and French in a school, City or country, or as visiting or resident governess. Further information will be given by addressing L., Box No. 154 Times Office.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY AN English lady, a situation as daily governess; she undertakes to instruct in music, drawing and oil painting, together with the usual branches of a sound English education; terms moderate. Address E. J. T., Union-square Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A YOUNG LADY OF respectability would like to obtain a situation as governess to young children, or as companion to an invalid lady, to whom she would endeavor to render herself useful and entertaining. Address Miss F, New-Brighton Post-office, Staten Island.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPEtent to teach the higher English branches, and the rudiments of the French language, desires a position as Visiting Governess. Address GOVERNESS, Station D.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A HOME IN A City family, where instruction in music and the English branches would be received as an equivalent for board. Address L., Box No. 1,318 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF GIVING instruction in Calisthenic exercises. A competent and experienced person may hear of an engagement by addressing CALISTHENICS, Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 38 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HILL, A HOUSE AND two acres of ground; horse-cars pass the door every few minutes from Jersey City Ferry. Apply at No. 91 West-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE country residence, with two acres of good land, and a second house; abundance of good fruit, good water, and convenient to the City. Will be sold cheap for part cash and balance on mortgage, or will be exchanged for a snug house in this City, or in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh convenient to a ferry. Inquire of A. RAPELYE, No. 61 John-st.

$4,500.—FOR SALE CHEAP.—A COUNtry place, one mile from depot West Mount Vernon, Harlem Road, 2½ miles from Yonkers, 4 from Kings Bridge. Five acres of fine land; plenty of fruit; house two-story—ten good rooms and cellar; large barn; all in perfect order. Neighborhood good; location healthy. More land at low prices. Apply to A. PACKARD, No. 196 Water-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE within thirty miles of the City, in exchange for a house and lot in 16th-st., near Union-square. Address, with full particulars, C. ENGMAN, Box No. 1,394 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A lady wishes to obtain a large, handsomely furnished house, in some respectable neighborhood, not above 23d-st.; she proposes to take a few select boarders; the very best reference and ample security for rent given. Address P. V. S., Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, IN A genteel neighborhood, five rooms, (with gas and water,) suitable for housekeeping. Rent moderate. References exchanged. Address H., No. 248 West 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, three-story, high-stoop house, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 4?th sts. Address J. E., No. 6 College-place.

WANTED—A SMALL, FURNISHED HOUSE between 14th and 34th sts., west side, for a gentleman and wife; rent not over $90 per month; from Oct. 1 to May 1. Address A. L. H., Box No. 4,927 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED, WELL-FURnished house, situated between 4th and 6th avs. Apply to JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE,
IN FLUSHING, L. I.

The large and valuable water front property, located on the west side of Clinton-av., in the village of Flushing, L. I., (formerly occupied by Isaac Peck & Son, for lumber, coal, &c.,) is offered for sale, in whole or in sections, upon very favorable terms. This property is well known for its superior advantages for commercial or manufacturing purposes. It also embraces the only prominent steamboat landing of the town. Apply to F. S. WINSTON, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 94 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY LOW—A four-story, basement and under-cellar brick house, 21x47; lot 100 feet, situate in 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession can be had at once. Rent $650 per annum. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 Broadway. N. B.—The same will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE, AT A REASONABLE PRICE, the four-story brick house No. 16 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; full size; three rooms deep; bay windows in the rear. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, LOW.—A NEW and tasty house, with one acre of land, delightfully located, within one hour of the city; cars stop at the gate. Apply at the drug store, No 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FARMS.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable farm of the late Joseph U. Valentine, deceased, situated at Matinecock, about 3 miles from the steamboat landing at Glen Cove, Long Island. It contains about fifty acres, eight of which are woodland, the balance being under a high state of cultivation, well watered, with a good dwelling and out-buildings, and a choice assortment of fruit trees. One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

The stock, farming utensils, furniture and other moveable property, will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day. JOSHUA KIRK, Executor, Glen Cove, L. I.

$950—HALF DOWN.—FIFTY MILES ON Long Island, near a station, 11¼ acres good land, new house, eight rooms, new barn, &c. Apply to THOMAS J. JACKSON, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE—WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchasing, a small farm, with good house and barn, within an hour of New-York, on the New-Jersey Railroad; neighborhood of Elizabeth preferred. Address, stating locality, &c., J. C., Box No. 1,990 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY, &C.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—WOODWORTH Planing Machines in great variety and at very low prices. Also Lathes, Iron Planers, Drilling Machines and all kinds of machinery for working wood and iron. Also duplicates for Woodworth Planing machines. Apply at SCHENCK'S machinery depot, No. 22 Dey-st.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. O. READ, Machinist, No. 48 Green-st. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A STEAM-ENGINE, eighteen-inch cylinder, twenty-four inch stroke, of Matteawan make. Apply at SCHENCK'S Machinery Depot, No. 22 Dey-st.

STEAM BOILERS AND IRON TANKS constantly on hand and for sale. Inquire or address WM. FINNEY & CO., No. 267 Water-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 8 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars can be obtained at the house.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,	L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm. Black,	H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D.,	G. Burchard,	D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Canfield,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss,	P. Handy,	J. C. Tucker.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,
is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MURRAY HILL, No. 22 East 35th-st.,
Near Madison-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 18.
Circulars, &c., may be obtained at the School.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eaglewood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction, of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—C. GRAVES, Principal. This institution reopens Sept. 3, with enlarged facilities for a thorough English and classical education. Parents residing in the City are respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves, as it is of easy access by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Terms reasonable.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF INforms her pupils and the public that she has removed to No. 54 7th-av., near 14th-st., and will continue to give lessons for the production and cultivation of the voice. For church or concert engagements, address as above.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

DRAWING AND PAINTING IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES.—Madame BASSIE is desirous to receive a few more pupils in her studio, No. 37 Irving-place, near Union-square. Schools and particular lessons attended to.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 15th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 28th-st. will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 11 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. C. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; [illegible] Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert J. [illegible] Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, [illegible] George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Prof. [illegible] Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; [illegible] Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING
DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.
French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 38th and 39th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 83 West 32d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 63 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

MRS. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 52 West 18th-st.,
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1.
All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Now in session. Circulars at 39 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reopened. Circulars No. 809 Broadway, at Dr. Leroy's.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reëxamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The eighteenth session of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 29. Terms are moderate. Juniors under 12 years taken at a reduction from the regular terms. One hour from the City, easy of access *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—MRS. HALLOCH, formerly Mrs. Dietz, will open an Infant School on the Kindergarten system, in connection with her former Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, at No. 79 East 15th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

$132.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 8, for children under 12. Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 29d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 29th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 425 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway. G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fifth annual term of this institution commences WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Applications for admission and inquiries in reference to the course of study, &c., may be made at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and on Wednesday, Oct. 1, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Catalogues containing full information can be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing the subscriber.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NOS. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST FROM THE FARM OF Wm. A. Elliott, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, near Croton Lake, a chestnut sorrel MARE, 15 hands high, 7 years old, right hind leg white half way to gambrel, scar on left hind-leg. The above reward will be paid to the finder upon her delivery at my premises, for giving information where she may be found. Address WM. A. ELLIOTT, Bedford Station.

LOST—FRIDAY MORNING, NEAR CORNER OF Chambers-st. and Broadway, a DIAMOND CLUSTER RING. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by returning it to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (70th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses—latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canadas, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDHERN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills: Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

W. H. MAXWELL, M. D., PROFESSOR of the diseases of ladies and children, can be consulted with strictest confidence at No. 6 Greene-st., second door from Canal.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his yearly courses of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the uretha and uterus; dysmenorrhea, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $100 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $75. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For sewer in Grove-street, from one-hundred and seventy feet east of Hudson-street, to sewer in Hudson-street; for regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Grove-street, between Bedford and Hudson streets, and on west side of Hudson-street, Ward No. 1,119, (St. Luke's Church,) on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets, (trap block.) Basins and culverts—southwest and northwest corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets; on both sides of Seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, on the east side of First-avenue, and west side of Avenue A, between Sixth and Eighth streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Sept. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
September 9, 1862. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Downing-street from Bleecker-street to Bedford-street; and

Petition for sewer in Spring-street between Mott and Elizabeth-streets.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, September 20, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. Parties having business before the Committee are invited to attend.

ABRAHAM LENT, } Committee
MORGAN JONES, } on
WILLIAM ORTON, } Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal estate will be opened for payment at this office on Monday, Sept. 22. Due notice will be given when the real estate books will be open.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Navy Beef," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 22d day of September, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 1,600 barrels beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished immediately.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For building house for Hose Company number Twelve.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Forty-three.

Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-four.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Four.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company number Fifty-one.

Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Building house for Hose Company number Forty-one.

Extending Piers Thirty and Thirty-one, North River, to the exterior line established by the Harbor Commissioners.

Dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Dredging Governeur slip, East River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are requested to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, September 17, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 MERCER-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1862. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 22d day of September, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for furnishing the United States Government with five hundred (500) horses for artillery service, and seven hundred and fifty (750) horses for cavalry service. Said horses to be delivered in this City, within twenty (20) days after awarding the contract. The horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Quartermaster's Department. The horses to be of dark color, fifteen and a-half hands and upwards in height; not less than five years, nor more than eight years of age, sound in every respect and free from blemish. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guaranty. The bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened or their proposals will not be considered.

STUART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,

ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

jy26-law 6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS, } Executors.
ISAAC HENDRICKS,

m29-law6mS*

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs,

MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURING (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 635 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD,

And all the United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE }
RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST. }
Sept. 16, 1862. }

SECOND MORTGAGE.—THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be ready for delivery to holders of receipts given for the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton, and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Companies, on and after the 18th day of September instant.

C. BUTLER, Chairman.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1862. }

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
ALVE. E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE—(open daily.)—Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received; Six per Cent. Interest paid; interest commencing Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 315 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 23d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 18, 1862.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after Sept. 10, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FIRST STEAMER FOR
NEW-ORLEANS,
VIA
HAVANA.

The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship

ROANOKE,
JNO. THOMPSON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

No freight taken for Havana.

For freight and passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to,

SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	Saturday	Sept. 20.
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Sept. 27.
ETNA	Saturday	Oct. 4.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 27. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY	Sep 13.	MONDAY	Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau	$50.
Passage money to Havana	70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—SEPTEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 18, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 19, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 19, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 20, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24, 3:20 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 26, no boat.	Friday, Sept. 26, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 27, 10 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 27, no boat.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branchport in a few days.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 23th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½, begins at 8.
FIRST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
(TO NIGHT.)
SATURDAY,

Will be acted (with a great cast) Mrs. Centlivre's five-act comedy, the

WONDER!
A
WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

Don Felix	Mr. Lester Wallack
Colonel Briton	Mr. C. Fisher
Frederick	Mr. Reynolds
Don Pedro, father to Violante	Mr. Holland
Don Lopez, father to Felix	Mr. Browne
Gibby, servant to Col. Briton	Mr. Norton
Lissardo, servant to Don Felix	Mr. Young
Alguazil	Mr. Parkes
Vasques	Mr. C. Parsloe
Donna Violante	Mrs. Hoey
Isabella, sister to Felix	Miss Henriques
Flora	Miss Mary Gannon
Inuis	Mrs. Reeves

THE SUPERB NEW ACT DROP,

Painted by Mr. ANTHONY BERGER, will be presented to the notice of the audience. This beautiful work of art is founded on a classical subject, and represents

THE FEAST OF POLYPHEMIA.

The statue of the Apollo Belvidere, which is conspicuous in the work, appropriately ushers in the orchestral portion of the entertainment, and particular notice is solicited to the marvelous fidelity and grace which is evident in the treatment of the silk drapery which surrounds the picture.

During the evening the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Robert Stoepel, will perform a Grand National Overture, a new opera selection on Rossini's "Moise," Gottschalk's Gems, "The Royal Hunt," descriptive Quadrille.

MONDAY, 22d, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, will make his first appearance at this Theatre in the character of Sir Peter Teazle, in Sheridan's great Comedy of the

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

The cast containing all the talent of the Company.

TUESDAY, 23d—MONEY.
WEDNESDAY, 24th—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
THURSDAY, 25th—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Box Book now open for the above evenings from 3 to 4.

Owing to the great overflow on the
OPENING NIGHT
to witness the
LOVE CHASE,
It will shortly be repeated.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley

SECOND NIGHT
OF
MR. HACKETT.

When, in consequence of the strongly expressed desire for its repetition, he will appear for the second time in his world-renowned personation of

FALSTAFF,
Shakespeare's greatest comic creation.

Mr. Wm. Wheatley as .... Prince Hal

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20, 1862.

Will be performed Shakespeare's great historical play, in five acts, entitled the First Part of

KING HENRY IV.,

Comprising the
BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY AND THE DEATH OF HOTSPUR.

Sir John Falstaff	MR. HACKETT
Henry, Prince of Wales	Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Henry Percey, surnamed Hotspur	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Lady Percey	Mrs. Gladstane
Hostess Quickly	Miss Mary Wells

Musical Director, HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1862.
FIFTH NIGHT
OF
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will appear for the
SECOND TIME THIS SEASON,
In his grand and powerful Impersonation of
THE CARDINAL DUKE,
IN BULWER'S RICHELIEU.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the rapid manner in which seats are taken for the nights of

EDWIN FORREST,

and the complaints made by parties consequent upon their inability to secure seats, the box sheet invariably opens three days in advance of the nights of performance.

Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.

N. B.—On and after Monday Evening, the performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, Sept. 22.

LAURA KEENE takes great pleasure to inform the public that she has succeeded in engaging

A COMPANY OF DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,

heretofore unrivaled, embracing many old favorites of high standing, besides new candidates for public favor, who have already elicited the warm enconiums both of the Press and public of other cities.

During the recess, the Theatre has been
REDECORATED AND UPHOLSTERED.
A NEW DROP CURTAIN
has been painted by MINARD LEWIS.

The inaugural piece will be Bourcicault's chef d'œuvre.

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Jesse Rural	Mr. W. R. Blake
Littleton Coke	Mr. Chas. Walcot, Jr
Tom Coke	Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh
Col. Rocket	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Bob	Mr. Stuart Robson
Lord Roebuck	Mr. H. F. Daly
Earl of Pompion	Mr. Marlowe
Lady Alice Hawthorne	LAURA KEENE
Countess of Pompion	Mrs. H. Hind
Miss Rocket	Miss Ada Clifton

THE ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
THOMAS BAKER,
will perform a number of new selections.

Several of the
STERLING COMEDIES
are in preparation, and will be produced with unparalleled casts of characters.

Box book open, for the securing of seats, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. Jackson begs to announce that THIS EVENING (Saturday) must be the

LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT

of the appearance of the great tragic artiste,
MISS BATEMAN,
in her great rôle of
LADY MACBETH,

pronounced by the fiat of both Press and public as the greatest impersonation of Shakespeare's terrific creation in our day.

On MONDAY
ROMEO AND JULIET,
being, owing to previously entered into engagements, the
LAST WEEK
of this great and beautiful artiste.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHRISTY & BRIGGS .... Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.

The only delineators of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY IN THE CITY.

The most popular amusement and the favorite resort of pleasure-seekers.

MONDAY, Sept. 15,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GEORGE CHRISTY AND ALL HIS COMPANY APPEAR.

The amusing burletta of
PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his original character.
A GRAND MATINEE
Every Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.
Admittance 25 cents.

PAGE'S VENUS! PAGE'S VENUS!

PAGE'S VENUS!!!
FINAL EXHIBITION OF THIS FAMOUS PICTURE!

This celebrated Picture, which has received the severest criticism from the Press, and yet acknowledged to be the purest

NUDE FIGURE

ever painted since the days of the great Titian, has been added to the splendid collection of paintings at the Galleries of Art, No. 625 Broadway—day and evening.

Admission 25 cents.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY

Will resume its
REGULAR REHEARSALS,

On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at No. 288 4th-av., next above 22d-st. GEO. W. MORGAN, Conductor.

"The Messiah" will be put in rehearsal. Resident amateurs, intending to join this Society, are respectfully requested to do so immediately. For particulars and admission apply, by letter, to W. H. DYAS, Secretary, No. 430 Broome-st.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.

Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 266 8th-av., near 21st-st.
CLASSES WILL COMMENCE OCT. 2.
Days of Tuition, MONDAY and THURSDAY.
N. B.—Country Classes attended to. See Circular.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND HORSE EXHIBITION—At Bathgate Park, Fordham, Sept. 23, 24 and 25. Special premiums are open for competition for all horses; fare on the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroads at reduced rates; stock taken to and from Fordham and Williams Bridge free of charge.

ETHAN ALLEN AND HONEST ALLEN will trot at the Westchester County Fair, Bathgate's Park, Fordham, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Second Week of the
FALL AND WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON.
A LARGE AND TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY
FULL AND BRILLIANT ORCHESTRA.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

Will be presented a Romantic Drama, in three parts, translated from the French, called

CLAUDE MARCEL;
OR,
THE IDIOT OF TARBES,

which has been received with great enthusiasm, and pronounced

THE MOST EXCITING AND ATTRACTIVE DRAMA

ever presented to the patrons of the Museum.

Mr. W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Impromptu Singer—the only Improvisatore in the country.

A few months since the Manager dispatched an expedition to the tropical seas after their

BRILLIANTLY COLORED FISH.

Its success was complete, returning with a large assortment of gorgeously beautiful fish,

OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,

consisting in part of the following:

FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH, whose symmetry and colors are exquisitely rich.

PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the very gems of the ocean. Never before seen except in tropical seas.

SQUIRREL FISH, of perfect symmetry and brilliant colors.

SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, a very grave and dignified piscatorial gentleman, with the mark of a lance on his body.

COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon.

PORCUPINE FISH, covered all over with spines like a porcupine's quills, and with head and eyes like a bull-dog.

CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE.

ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES or SEA FLOWERS.

SPANISH LADY, so called from its beautiful colors and graceful movements.

PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changes its colors like a chameleon, very beautiful.

GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are all to be seen, in rich and transparent tanks, swimming about in all their native grace and beauty.

Yet, with all this, and the millions of other Curiosities from all parts of the world, the price of admission remains ONLY 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sole Lessee .... James M. Nixon.

Mr. James M. Nixon respectfully informs the citizens of New-York that he has leased the above-named temple of amusement for a

SHORT SEASON
OF
ITALIAN OPERA,
for the express purpose of introducing
IN OPERA
that truly
Great artist,
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI,
Who will make her début on
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22,
In Bellini's ever popular opera, in three acts, of
LA SONNAMBULA.

Amina	M'lle CARLOTTA PATTI.
Elvino	Sig. Brignoli.
Count Rodolfo	Sig. Susini.
Lisa	Miss Stockton.
Theresa	M'me. Avogadro.
Alessio	Sig. [illegible].
Notary	Sig. Ximenes.

To give every effect necessary for the production of the operas, the management have secured the services of

SIG. MUZIO,
As Musical Director and Leader,
SIG. SCOLA,
As Stage Manager,
SIG. DUBREUL,
Assistant Manager.

Seats can be secured at the following places,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BEER & SCHIRMER'S Music Store,
No. 701 Broadway.
SIBELL & SALISBURY'S,
No. 7 Nassau-st.
Messrs. CHICKERING,
No. 496 Broadway.

During the recess of this Establishment, the house has undergone

A THOROUGH REJUVENATION.
THE ORCHESTRA HAS BEEN ENLARGED.
TWO NEW PRIVATE BOXES ERECTED.
THE LOBBIES NEWLY PAPERED,
PAINTED and CARPETED,
THE BOXES CUSHIONED AND DECORATED,

And every accessory that unbounded outlay placed without limitation in the control of the artists of the highest celebrity.

General Admission .... ONE DOLLAR.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

TICKET NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF THE EMPLOYES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Sixth night of the drama of the FRENCH SPY, in which SENORITA CUBAS sustains THREE CHARACTERS and appears in all the dances, supported by a full and efficient DRAMATIC COMPANY. CUBAS will also appear in a Spanish Dance. The Chinese Pantomime of KIM KA; also Promenade Music and Equestrian Performances.

MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, with the Chinese pantomime of

KIM KA.

After which, PROMENADE MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

Children admitted for 15 cents.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

Fifth night of the drama of the FRENCH SPY, in which SENORITA CUBAS sustains THREE CHARACTERS and appears in all the dances, supported by a full and efficient DRAMATIC COMPANY. Cubas will also appear in a Spanish Dance. The Chinese Pantomime of KIM KA; also Promenade Music and Equestrian Performances. Matinee Saturday afternoon.

On SATURDAY EVENING Benefit of the employees of the establishment. Tickets for the occasion, 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOSTON AND New-York Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Never before sold so low. Good second-hand pianos for $35, $50, $75, $100 and $150. Melodeons cheap. Pianos and melodeons to let low and sold on monthly payments. T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

A BASS SINGER, WITH A RICH, POWERFUL and well cultivated voice, wishes to form an engagement as conductor or as basso in some Protestant choir in this City or in Brooklyn. Address F. Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, Room No. 26.

A TENOR SINGER, FIRST-CLASS, WITH the best City reference, wishes a situation as conductor, or as tenor, in some Protestant choir in town; is well acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, No. 9 University-place, Room No. 33.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS $100.—BOUNTY AND PAY PROCURED and collected for soldiers, sailors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, by

NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, Attorneys,
At their Collection Office,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)
New-York.

For all business done after this date, charges will be as follows:

For collecting soldiers' and sailors' pay, less than $50 in amount, $1; when over $50 in amount, 2½ per cent. on the excess; for collecting arrears of pay and $100 bounty for relatives of deceased soldiers, 2½ per cent.; for procuring pensions, the Government fee, $5.

WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York City.
Hon. Cornelius Van Vorst, Mayor of Jersey City.
Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sanford, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Chas. B. Spicer, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Chas. Yates, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. John Ewen, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Claflin, Mellen & Co., New-York.
Lathrop, Luddington & Co., New-York.
Isaac Seymour, President Bank of North America.
Chas. Jenkins, President East River Bank.
Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., New-York.
David Dudley Field, Esq., New-York.
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THE GREAT VICTORY.

[Continued from First Page.]

the enemy, in the language of the cannonading General, were just where he wanted them.

It was undoubtedly the intention of Gen. Lee to repeat here what he accomplished at Richmond—crush our right wing by throwing upon it the bulk of the force at his disposal; and nothing but the most consummate generalship prevented him from succeeding in his pet scheme. In selecting Gen. Hooker to take the initiative in this important movement, the right man was put in the right place. He soon discovered the intended movement, and he was heavily reinforced during Tuesday night, so that when the enemy marched down his massed columns upon our right, they were everywhere repulsed with great slaughter.

On Wednesday afternoon as the storm of battle passed to the left, Gen. McClellan rode along the lines at the right and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the forces at that point. While Gen. Sumner actually had charge of the field operations, Gen. McClellan visited every part of the field in person, and by his presence encouraged the troops to deeds of valor. Gen. Sumner more particularly paid attention to the right, for he saw Gen. Richardson was on the left with his own (Sumner's) old corps and his services were not particularly needed there.

As a whole, officers and men all did their duty. As there are exceptions to all rules, so there is to this. Two regiments, at least, marched from the field during the hottest of the conflict; and, in one instance, at least, the officers with the lead in this apparently disgraceful movement. We refrain from indicating these regiments until such time as their conduct is officially noticed.

GEN. RICHARDSON.]

Gen. Richardson was everywhere conspicuous during the action. up to the time when he received a gunshot wound in the left breast. While being removed from the field he said to the surgeon in attendance, "Tell Gen. McClellan I have been in the front rank, doing the duty of a Colonel. I have done a hard day's work, and have worked all day. I am wounded, and he must detail some one to take my command.

Gen. Hancock was ordered to take Gen. Richardson's command.

THE LOSSES.

Of course, at this time of writing, it is impossible to accurately estimate the losses on either side. In the opinion of those best capable of judging, our loss will not exceed 10,000. Some brigades lost very heavily, while others lost but few men. Gen. Richardson's, and a portion of Gen. French's command, suffered the most. They actually lost nearly one-half the men taken into the field.

The loss of the enemy was necessarily much larger than ours. We had heavy guns, located in distant and elevated positions, constantly throwing shells into their columns, massed at the rear of strong fronts They massed their forces to take batteries, but were in every instance repulsed with terrible slaughter. Coffin's First New-York Battery, supported by the One Hundred and Seventh New-York was charged upon seven times in this way, and each time the attacking force repulsed. The corn-field in which the battery was stationed is covered with dead rebels. Ten horses attached to the battery were killed. Some of the rebel officers who fell into our hands estimate their loss as high as 30,000 men. This may be true, including the men who voluntarily came within our lines; for thousands of prisoners were taken, and some of them came in very willingly. They are tired of the war, and particularly such fighting as that of yesterday.

THE OPERATIONS OF THURSDAY.

To-day we have had out a strong line of skirmishers, and, up to 3 o'clock, there was constant firing going on in front. Our troops are all lying upon their arms, ready for action. Burial parties are engaged in burying off the dead and removing the wounded.

At 2 o'clock a flag of truce was sent in by Gen. Hill, giving us permission to bury our dead within their lines. As our forces were in possession of about nine-tenths of the battle-field, this proposition was considered, no doubt, a cool one, and was promptly declined.

Subsequently, a flag of truce came in, bearing word that they would cease firing if we would, of which no notice was taken.

The enemy subsequently ceased firing, and under a flag of truce, came within our lines and removed the bodies of some of their officers.

Everything is in readiness for action, but the indications are that the enemy have had pretty much all the fight whipped out of them.

To-day is being devoted to burying the dead and caring for the wounded. To-morrow our army will *advance* and the rebels will have either to fight or run. Possibly they may not find either expedient to their liking.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Brig.-Gen. Duryea—wounded.
Capt. A. A. Green, (brother of Gen. Green)—thigh.
Major Bloomingburg, 5th Maryland—severely.
Lieut.-Col. Hopins, 5th Delaware—supposed killed.
Col. Max Weber—wounded.
Wm. Richardson, Co. A, 8th Ohio—killed.
David Zouker, Co. A, 8th Ohio—killed.
Lieut. Geo. S. Smith, Co. A, 8th Ohio—wounded.
Joseph Soper, Co. A, 8th Ohio—arm off.
John Redd, Co. A, 8th Ohio—arm.
Ed. T. Naylor, Co. A, 8th Ohio—head.
Wm. Newson, Co. A, 8th Ohio—leg.
Lieut. Barnes, Co. D, 8th Ohio—fatally.
Lieut. Witherell, Co. E, 8th Ohio—wounded.
Lieut. Delaney, Co. B, 8th Ohio—wounded.
Thomas Thornburg, Co. F, 8th Ohio—wounded.
James M. Miller, Co. A, 7th New-York—killed.
T. B. Kirkpatrick, Co. A, 7th New-York—killed.
Corp. David Potter, Co. A, 7th N. Y.—wounded.
Sergt. Varney, Co. I, 8th Ohio—killed.
James Gallagher, Co. B, 8th Ohio—head.
Geo. Upright, Co. B, 8th Ohio—neck.
John Hennessey, Co. B, 8th Ohio—side.
David Numer, Co. D, 130th Pennsylvania—arm.
C. Sheen, Co. A, 63d New-York—arm.
John Ryan, Co. A, 61st New-York—breast.
Hugh Blaney, Co. C, 63d New-York—head.
Owen Connery, Co. C, 63d New-York—leg.
F. McArdle, Co. F, 63d New-York—leg.
M. Kelly, Co. C, 63d New-York—head.
Sergt. John Martin, Co. C, 63d New-York—sh'lder.
Corp. James Funk, Co. H, 63d New-York—thigh.
Richard Bolles, Co. C, 63d New-York—leg.
John Pigott, Co. H, 63d New-York—head.
M. Slatting, Co. H, 63d New-York—leg.
Morris Ward, Co. H, 63d New-York—back and hip.
Lieut. P. W. Lydon, Co. F, 63d New-York—killed.
Lieut. Cadwallader Smith, Co. H, 63d New-York—killed.
Sergt. John Brennan, Co. H, 63d New-York—leg.
James O'Brady, Co. H, 63d New-York—groin.
M. Laden, Co. K, 63d New-York—arm.
James Arny, Co. K, 63d New-York—leg.
James DeLacey, Co. K, 63d New-York—killed.
Owen Cunan, Co. H, 63d New-York—killed.
John Shield, Co. H, 63d New-York—breast.
Wm. Daily, (Color Sergeant,) Co. K, 63d New-York—breast.
John Sine, Co. E, 63d New-York—body.
Martin Kane, Co. H, 63d New-York—body.
John Hayes, Co. C, 88th New-York—breast.
A. Mitchell, Co. D, 63d New-York—belly.
Wm. Goby, Co. G, 63d New-York—belly.
James Donnelly, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Charles Mansfield, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Patrick Gallagher, Co. F, 63d New-York—breast.
Corp. John Carrigan, Co. F, 63d New-York—groin.
John O'Reilly, Co. C, 63d New-York—leg.
Wm. Dolan, Co. B, 63d New-York—arm.
John Gallagher, Co. B, 63d New-York—hand.
John Hayes, Co. B, 63d New-York—shoulder.
Sergt. Wm. Taylor, Co. B, 63d New-York—hip.
John Murphy, Co. B, 63d New-York—leg.
Ed. McLaughlin, Co. K, 63d New-York—leg.
A. McGuirk, Co. G, 88th New-York—leg.
Ena Brenna, Co. H, 63d New-York—legt
D. McCarty, Co. E, 63d New-York—leg.
Patrick Horrigan, Co. H, 83d New-York—belly.

SIXTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

E. B. Crocker, Co. I—leg.
E. Worden, Co. E—thigh.
—— Sanders, Co. C—thigh.
George Williams, Co. D—arm.
Frank Higbee, Co. B—arm.
Jasper Tabor, Co. E—head.
J. W. Rogers, Co. G—head.
James W. Allen, Co. G—side.
J. W. Belcher, Co. H—breast.
Seely D. Green, Co. G—legs.
L. A. Rogers, Co. F—foot.
Ed. F. Dodge, Co. F—both legs.
H. H. Stacy, Co. A—arm.
S. Lownsbury, Go. H—hand.
John W. Mandeville—shoulder.
Christopher Arnold, Co. C—back.
Fred. E. Emory, Co. E—arm.
P. V. Allen, Co. G—thigh.
F. C. Miles, Co. G—leg.
Nelson E. Arm, Co. B—abdomen.
Geo. Martin, Co. B—thigh.
Warren Wait, Co. C—leg.
John Ford, Co. C—leg.
J. B. Hurdly, Co. A—arm.
Geo. H. Bascomb, Co. I—arm.
E. Cork, Co. A—hip.
George McDonogh, Co. H—leg.
F. M. Mone, Co. R—thign.
Capt. Washburn, Co. A—died.

LATEST REPORTS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburgh, Friday, Sept. 19.

A gentleman from Chambersburgh this evening, says all the troops stationed there have been sent to Hagerstown and Boonsboro. A company from Philadelphia refused to go over the line. Gen. Reynolds said they might go home and be d—d, and disgrace would forever after rest on their shoulders. After the General's reprimand they finally went over the border.

Gov. Curtin is still at Hagerstown.

A feeling of perfect security is now felt here in official circles.

Quite a number of wounded have arrived here and at points on the Cumberland Valley road.

The news of McClellan's great victory achieved to-day was received with great rejoicing.

The troops here are urging to be sent forward, that they may yet rout the enemy, and assist in the great work of crushing the rebellion.

The bodies of Capt. Geo. A. Brooks, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Col. Samuel Crossdale and Capt. W. H. Andrews, both of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, were brought here to-day.

Travel to Chambersburgh and Hagerstown was resumed to-day, and the telegraph is now open to Boonsboro.

REMAINS OF COL. MILES.

Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The body of Col. Miles arrived here to-day, and was escorted by cavalry, to the residence of Asbury Jarrett, Esq., friend of the family. The bodies of Col. Childs, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Coleman, Eleventh Ohio, Col. Paxan, Fifty-Seventh New-York, Col. Goodrich, Sixtieth New-York, and Capt. Forebush, Tenth Maine, also arrived to-day. Col. Beale, of the Tenth Maine, is in this City wounded.

Baltimore, Friday, Sept. 19.

The remains of the lamented Col. Miles were conveyed this morning to "Sweet Air," near Baltimore, the residence of his wife, where the funeral services will take place.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. RENO.

Boston, Friday, Sept. 19.

The funeral exercises over the remains of Maj.-Gen. Reno took place to-day in Trinity Church, Bishop Eastburn officiating. Gov. Andrew and other State officials were present. The members of Gen. Reno's Staff were the pall-bearers.

The body will be removed to Virginia for interment.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. MANSFIELD.

Baltimore, Friday, Sept. 19.

The body of Gen. Mansfield arrived here to-day, and is being embalmed. The Eighty-seventh Ohio, three months men, from Harper's Ferry, passed through to-night for Philadelphia, on the way home.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 19.
Headquarters of the Army.

Circular: Maj.-Gen. Foster, commanding the Department of North-Carolina, has called attention to an article in the New-York *Evening Post*, of September 4, in which is published the numbers and positions of his troops. He remarks that the New-York papers always reach the enemy in a few days after publication, and that such information from our friends is more injurious than that gained by the rebel spies.

The Newspaper Press is earnestly requested to make no publication in regard to the numbers and movements of our troops.

No information could be more desirable to the enemy than this. Such publications have done immense injury to our cause.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 19.

THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, accompanied by a corps of Assistants, left here this morning for the battle-field. Dr. Jos. R. Smith is Acting Surgeon-General during his absence. It is said that Dr. Letterhard, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, has been ordered to send five thousand of the wounded to this city, one thousand to Baltimore and one thousand to Philadelphia. Medical Inspector Kyler has been ordered to Harrisburgh to make arrangements for the reception of the wounded who may be sent there.

Medical-Inspector Kyler telegraphs here that he has made arrangements for the accommodation of about eight hundred wounded at Harrisburgh and Reading. A number are also being sent to Hagerstown, which is only nine miles distant from the battle-field.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Medical Director has been removed to near the corner of Fifteen and a Half-street and Vermont-avenue.

WHAT FOREIGN OFFICERS SAY OF OUR ARMY AND OF THE CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND.

There are now in Washington several foreign officers who are supposed to have been sent by European Governments for the purpose of making observations on the American war, and on the manner in which it is conducted. They are said to be men of fine education, and perfectly acquainted with their profession. One of them, whom I met the other evening at Willard's Hotel, has seen war in Africa, in the Crimea and in Italy, and visited most of the battle-fields which hold a conspicuous place in modern history.

I understand that these gentlemen have the highest esteem for Gen. McClellan's character and talents, and look upon the American soldier as being the equal of the best European soldiers in power of endurance, patience and steadfast valor. They think, however, that the human economy of the war is susceptible of great improvements. They are unanimous in blaming the reckless and unnecessary exposure of our men to the enemy's fire, as if bravery alone, regardless of life, was the capital virtue among officers and soldiers; and add that marches and countermarches have won more battles than guns and bayonets. The art of war, they say, consists in gaining the greatest advantages with the least possible loss; and most part of the time great slaughter proves nothing except the heroism of the soldiers.

In regard to the present campaign in Maryland, they look upon it as a mistake on the part of the Confederates, who, they say, have crossed the Potomac with an insufficient supply of artillery, wagons and ambulances. Gen. McClellan's pursuit of the enemy, they consider as a well-conceived and vigorously executed plan. They prophesied his complete success on two conditions: first, that he will repel any attack that can be made on his rear; second, that he will either retake Harper's Ferry and secure the Maryland Heights, which they call the Thermopylæ of the present campaign, or force the rebels to withdraw by falling upon their rear and cutting off their communications with Richmond. These officers look upon the mountainous regions of Maryland as one of the strongest natural fortifications in the world, and say that 30,000 men could defend them against an army three times stronger.

A STATEMENT FROM GEN. CASSIUS M. CLAY IN REGARD TO GOV. MORGAN AND GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay publishes a card to-day denying that he has ever said a word to the President about Gov. Morgan, or in favor of making him the commander of the Northwestern Grand Division of troops. He (Clay) has never proposed any way of carrying on the war than by the constituted authorities; nor has he desired the overthrow of President Lincoln, or the establishment of the Dictatorship of Gen. Fremont, or any other man. He (Clay) calls upon the country to trust the President, as he himself does. He pronounces all the assertions concerning him calumnies.

NEW HOSPITAL.

A large hospital, capable of accommodating 2,500 patients, is being erected on the plain east of the Capital. The buildings are to be constructed with every regard to the requirements of sanitary science.

Another hospital, capable of accommodating six hundred patients, has been fitted up on Seventh-street, near the Boundary.

CURRENCY STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue invariably returns orders and money sent to him for currency stamps, such stamps not being issued from his office. They are procured from the United States Treasurer, but no one need to send to him at present, as he is now supplying the Goverenment only.

The total amount of postage currency issued by the Treasury Department, down to date, is $493,800. The issues of to-day were: of five cent notes, $2,000; of ten cent notes, $2,000; of twenty-five cent notes, $8,000; of fifty cent notes, $16,000. Of one and two dollar Treasury notes, the total issue is $532,000—the issues of to-day being $40,000 of one dollar notes, and $48,000 of twos.

A BRAVE OFFICER JUSTIFIED.

Lieut. A. M. Randol, First United States Artillery, commanding Battery E, attached to the brigade of Gen. George G. Meade, having lost his guns in the engagement of June 30, requested a Court of Inquiry, which has reported that the battery was defended to the last with "coolness, gallantry and skill," and that the loss of the guns is due solely to the want of proper and timely infantry support.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Master Edward Hooker has been promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for gallant conduct during the attack on Washington, N. C., and been ordered to the command of the steamer *Victoria*.

George W. Marvin and James Pennoyer have been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeons.

The following officers have been ordered to the steam sloop *Mohican:* Capt. J. B. Marchand, Lieut. R. K. Buer, Acting Master R. B. Ely, Boatswain G. C. Abbott, Gunner Wm. Arnold.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Adjutant-General Thomas left Washington to-day for Annapolis, on business connected with the large number of paroled prisoners now at that station. There is no doubt he will promptly take initiative measures for their exchange, as he is the Commissioner of the United States for that purpose, and has heretofore satisfactorily performed similar service.

GEN. WEBER.

Brig.-Gen. Max Weber has been ordered to report for duty to Maj.-Gen. Dix, at Fortress Monroe; and Brig.-Gen. Gilbert, now on duty with the Army of Kentucky, to Gen. Wright, at Cincinnati.

COL. WOOD.

Col. A. M. Wood, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, today received his commission as Collector of Inland Revenue for the Second District of New-York. When the President made Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox Brigadier-Generals, a similar appointment was tendered to Col. Wood. It was declined on account of his impaired health, and the Collectorship is awarded by the President as an equivalent. He has never fully recovered from the wounds received at Bull Run, and his physicians some time ago pronounced it unwise for him to take the field.

CAPTURE OF A SPY.

A man giving his name as J. P. Walter, was arrested on the other side of the Potomac recently as a spy. On yesterday he stole a horse from a farmer in the neighborhood of Dranesville, and rode through our lines. While returning to-day he was captured and turned over to the military authorities.

MARYLAND CONTRABANDS.

Since the rebel invasion of Maryland, large numbers of contrabands have escaped from the invaded region to this city. They will be placed in the same category with slaves escaping from States in active rebellion against the Government—that is, afforded protection by the military authorities. The same protection should be afforded to those escaping from the hotbeds of secession in the lower counties of Maryland.

CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The Provost-Marshal and his assistants have been kept very busy to-day transferring deserters and stragglers to the convalescent camp at Alexandria. Col. J. S. Belknap, of the Eighty-fifth New-York Regiment, will have command of the camp, under direction of the Military Governor of Alexandria.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Indian Commissioner Dale has recently written to Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, that he has not very strong hopes of reëstablishing friendly relations with the Chippewa Indians. At a recent interview with Chief Hole-in-the-Day, Lammer came with four hundred armed warriors at his back, and maintaining throughout a tone of great hauteur and independence. The iniquitous plundering operations of the Government agents are without doubt a main element of the prevailing dissatisfaction and hostility.

Adjt.-Gen. Thomas left to-day for Annapolis, to arrange for the transfer of our troops paroled by the enemy to the West, to fight the Indians. As cavalry alone are of any service against the Indians, and as scarcely any of our paroled troops belong to that arm of the service, it is difficult to perceive the utility of this arrangement. Minnesota has abundant infantry militia to guard her settlements, if infantry could do it.

A MILITARY RAILROAD.

Mayor Wallach and a deputation of municipal authorities, here called on the President to-day to urge the joint action of the National and City Governments in constructing a military railroad from Washington to Point of Rocks, and also one from Washington East to Chesapeake Bay. The project met with favor from the President and Secretary of War.

APPOINTMENT.

Edward H. Hall, of Illinois, many years compiler and publisher of the State Gazetteer and Directory in Chicago, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Internal Revenue Department.

GEN. GARFIELD.

Gen. Garfield, who drove Humphrey Marshall out of Sandy Valley, Kentucky, and has since been serving in Buell's army, reported for duty to-day at the War Department. He has not fully recovered from his dangerous illness, but is ready again to take the field.

ARRIVALS.

Ex-Gov. A. H. Reeder is here. George Francis Train arrived here to-day. Hon. Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, is in town.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Hiram Heath, of the Tenth New-York, was slightly wounded in the fight at Leesburgh on Wednesday.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Surrender of Munfordsville to the Rebels.

Five Thousand Troops and Ten Pieces of Artillery Gone.

Bragg's Forces Estimated at 30,000 Men.

Indianapolis, Ia., Friday, Sept. 19.

Adjutant Slauson, of the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, who escaped from Munfordsville immediately after the surrender of that place to the rebels, has reached this city.

He reports that the garrison there, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 men, comprising the Seventeenth, the Fiftieth, the Sixtieth, the Sixty-seventh, the Sixty-eighth and the Sixty-ninth Indiana Regiments, and one company of cavalry and ten pieces of artillery, have surrendered.

The surrender was made on Wednesday morning, our forces being completely surrounded by Gen. Bragg's forces, estimated at 30,000 men.

Our loss in killed and wounded was fifty.

The rebels acknowledge a loss of 700 on Sunday.

Louisville, Friday, Sept. 19.

At the surrender of Munfordsville on Wednesday morning, the rebels took about 4,000 prisoners, whom they are reported subsequently to have paroled, comprising the Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh and Eighty-ninth Indiana, four hundred men of the Fiftieth Indiana, two companies of each of the Seventeenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana, one company of the Louisville Provost Guard, seventy recruits for the Thirty-third Kentucky, the Fourth Ohio Battery of six guns with four other guns in position.

The loss at Munfordsville previously stated was in the fight. There was two or three hours' skirmishing on Tuesday between the sharpshooters of both parties. The rebels did not attack us in force in the Sunday's fight. Gen. Chalmers made an attack on our forces with eleven regiments on Tuesday night. Buckner's Division was added to this force. The firing on Tuesday was a rebel feint, to enable them to secure the north bank of the river. In that we lost two killed and four or five wounded.

Louisville, Friday, Sept. 19—11 P. M.

There are very many reports in circulation from down the road, the transmission whereof by telegraph is prohibited by the military authorities, who, however, entertain the hope and belief that the preparations now actively consummating will not only insure the safety of Louisville, but speedily clear Kentucky of her rebel invaders.

A BRILLIANT RECONNOISSANCE.

A Rapid Cavalry Dash to Within Three Miles of Thoroughfare Gap—Capture of a Part of Gen. Ewell's Body-Guard.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 19.

A cavalry reconnoissance, made from Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters yesterday morning, accomplished one of the most rapid and brilliant achievments of the campaign. They went within three miles of Thoroughfare Gap, performing a distance of eighty miles in less than twenty hours.

Near Thoroughfare Gap they discovered a rebel force acting as a body-guard to Gen. Ewell, who was in an ambulance, very badly wounded, and being escorted toward Richmond. Three of this body-guard were captured, together with about thirty more prisoners, several of whom were officers, and some wagons.

This report was sent in by Gen. Birney.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Bands Congregating on the Southwestern Border—Movements Against Them.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Gen. Schofield has departed for Springfield to take command in person of the forces in the Southwest.

Guerrilla bands, under Hindman, Pike, Coffey and Rains, have been congregating on the Southwest border, for the purpose of again invading the State. Their movements have been closely watched, and every preparation made to give them a fitting reception. Gen. Schofield enters the campaign with a full knowledge of the country, character and resources of the enemy, and speedy and conclusive achievements may be relied on.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Destruction of the Town of Prentice, Miss.

Cairo, Friday, Sept. 19.

The fleet carrying the rebel prisoners to Vicksburgh was fired into at Prentice, opposite Napoleon, Ark. Several balls passed through the *Iatan*, killing a number of rebels. None of our men were hurt. The gunboat landed, and gave the inhabitants fifteen minutes to remove the women and children, at the end of which time the town was burned.

Great Fire in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Friday, Sept. 19.

At 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the brick building, corner of Water and Norton's street, used as a grain drying house.

The fire spread rapidly to the Evans and Sterling Elevators, which, with their contents, were destroyed.

The fire then crossed Norton-street, communicating to Bell's foundry, Klein & Dobson's pump and block factory, and a number of tenement houses on Evans, Fly and Leconlaleux streets, all of which were burned.

Crossing the Evans Ship Canal, the fire spread to Evans' Office and warehouses.

In the warehouses were stored between 20,000 and 30,000 barrels of whisky and highwines, owned by Mr. Williams, the larger portion of which were saved.

David Bell's loss is estimated at $50,000 to $70,000.

The loss of Evans is not known, but it is mostly covered by insurance.

It is impossible at present to give anything approximating to the amount of the total loss or insurance.

The loss will probably reach half a million of dollars.

Some thirty or forty buildings are destroyed.

The elevators contained 13,372 bushels of wheat, 40,000 bushels of corn, and 28,890 bushels of oats.

Buffalo, Friday, Sept. 19.

The following are the principal sufferers by the fire this morning: The Evans Elevator, owned by Chas. W. Evans, valued at $40,000, insured for $20,000; The Sterling Elevator, owned by D. S. Austin, valued at $20,000, insured for $13,500; Geo. C. White, Wm. Williams and Geo. Tausoott, 2,851 barrels highwines, stored in the warehouse of Jas. C. Evans, loss heavy, pretty well covered by insurance; the warehouse of Jas. C. Evans, loss $7,000, insured $4,500; the foundry of David Bell, building and machinery, $30,000, no insurance; the Cleveland block, owned by C. M. Reed, of Erie, Penn., and about fifteen or twenty wooden tenement buildings, loss not ascertained.

The buildings were old, and of but little value. A large number of poor families have been rendered homeless by the conflagration. The total loss is estimated at $300,000; the insurance, as far as ascertained, is $130,400. The names of the companies are not ascertained, as yet.

The American Pomological Society.

Boston, Friday, Sept. 19.

This national institution has just closed its ninth session, having been the most successful ever held by the society. Fourteen States were represented by 184 delegates. Large collections of fruit were presented from most of the States. Hon. Marshal A. Wilder, of Massachusetts, was elected President, with a Vice President from each State.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BORUSSIA OFF CAPE RACE.

Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Harrington.

Thirty Thousand French Troops Going to America.

The Fate of Garibaldi Yet Undecided.

A DECLINE IN COTTON.

Cape Race, Friday, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg, *via* Southampton the 10th inst., was boarded by the News yacht at noon to-day, *en route* to New-York, and the annexed summary of her news obtained.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th.

From the uncertainty prevailing in England about the safety of the *Great Eastern*, [she is delayed in New-York.—Eds.,] the Underwriters' premium had gone up to twenty guineas at Liverpool.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred had arrived at Brussels.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Harrington are dead.

The *Anglo Saxon's* news had not the slightest effect on Consols, which were quoted 93⅜@93⅝ for money, and 93⅝@93¾ for the October account.

Loans were offered on the Stock Exchange at 1½ per cent.

The Paris *Pays* says that Spain has offered to send a contingent to Mexico, but that France would not accept the offer. France sends 30,000 men.

La France says the unity of Italy is impossible, but if it could be realized it would introduce a serious perturbation into European order, and all the national power of France would be compelled to demand compensation from Italy, and a change in her established territorial limits in order to guarantee herself against several powerful neighbors.

The Rentes were quoted 69f. 65c.

The Montenegrins refuse to accept the conditions offered by the Turks, and, taking advantage of the present armistice, have instructed their representative at Constantinople to demand more favorable terms. During the conference, the Montenegrins have been fortifying Cettigne, and transporting all their valuables to Cetarrs.

Omar Pasha had recommenced hostilities. The Turks had set fire to the Servian portion of Belgrade, and the Prefect's palace was in flames. The Turks also fired on the inhabitants.

A later telegram says that Montenegro has accepted all the conditions offered by Omar Pacha.

On account of the state of siege at Naples, the Garibaldian anniversary of his entry into Naples will not be celebrated.

The press of Lombardy is unanimous in favor of an amnesty being granted to Garibaldi and his followers.

Garibaldi had requested to be allowed to embark on an English vessel.

Neither documents nor money were found at Aspramonte, where he was taken prisoner.

Nothing had been decided respecting Garibaldi. His wounds were very serious.

There was little business doing in Australia. A royal commission had been appointed to report on the prospects of gold mining.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MARKETS.

Sugar and Coffee firm. Tallow quiet.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Cotton—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were only 3,000 bales. The market is irregular and dull, and prices are 1d. lower than on Friday last. Speculators and exporters took 1,000 bales.

The Manchester market is inactive, but firm.

Breadstuffs—Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report Flour dull, and 6d. lower. Wheat quiet, but steady. Corn dull and unchanged; Mixed, 28s. 9d.@29s.

Provisions—The same authorities report Beef very dull. Pork dull. Bacon tending downward. Lard inactive, but unchanged in rates. Tallow quiet, but steady.

Produce—Ashes firm. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet, but steady. Resin firm; Common, 28s.@29s. Spirits Turpentine quiet, at 125s. Rice quiet and steady.

No shipping report received.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES.
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]
Knox's Fall Style of Hat.—Knox is preparing to astonish the public by the production of a Fall hat of matchless beauty. He is fond of "sensations," and is determined not to be outdone by the war bulletins of the daily papers. So at an early day, the police in particular, and the people at large, may expect an overwhelming crowd in the neighborhood of his popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway. Knox's Fall hat promises trouble to our Provost-Marshal.

[Advertisement.]
Gala Times to-day at Barnum's Museum for ladies and children. Splendid performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M. The romantic drama, "Claude Marcel, or the Idiot of Tarbes," is produced at each. The magnificent colored fish are to be seen at all hours.

[Advertisement.]
Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Sores, Bowel Complaints and Fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents. 210

[Advertisement.]
If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Howe—Mead.—In North Salem, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. A. H. Seely, Mr. Wm. H. J. Howe to Miss Laura Jane, only daughter of Alfred B. Mead, Esq., all of the former place.

Place—Whitehead.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. D. F. Warren, Mr. Charles Barrett Place, of New-York, to Miss Mary Pierce, only daughter of Wm. M. Whitehead, M. D., of Elizabeth.

Van Dyk—Stryker.—In Lambertville, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. P. O. Studdiford, Francisco C. Van Dyk, of Paterson, N. J., to Miss Lida C., daughter of James D. Stryker, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Graham.—In Astoria, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, suddenly, Elizabeth S., wife of Edward Chauncey Graham, and daughter of the late Albert S. Bacon, of New-Haven.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Rev. Dr. Potts' Church, in University-place, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Hoffman.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 19, Alfred W. Hoffman, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Amherst White, Esq., and the members of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 Perry-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Hawes.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 18, Elizabeth Hawes, wife of George Hawes, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Sunday, the 21st inst., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. She leaves a large family to mourn her loss.

Mead.—At the residence of his father, Edward Mead, Esq., in Greenwich, Conn., on Friday morning, Sept. 19, Major Daniel M. Mead, of the Tenth Regiment, Conn. Vol., aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Mixter.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Susan Olivia, wife of Madison Mixter, and daughter of Eli C. Blake, Esq., in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 72 Cranberry-st., without further invitation.

[illegible].—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 18, Joseph N. [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at the house of Samuel Radcliffe, No. 262 18th-st., at 2 o'clock.

Parker.—At his residence, Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, William Parker, aged 69 years.

Smith.—At Washington Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 18, Joseph Olcott Smith, son of the late Capt. Benjamin Smith, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family, also of his brothers-in-law, Thomas Davenport and Sidney Sanderson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles E. Loveridge, No. 132 East 31st-st., without further invitation.

Vidal.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 18, of hasty consumption, Elizabeth M. Vidal, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 Madison-st., near Clinton, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

Wells.—At Sing Sing, on Friday morning, Sept. 19, Mary A., widow of the late Ralph Wells, and daughter of the late Perkins Nichols, in the 63d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, No. 42 East 16th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Potomac, for New-Orleans—Mrs. J. K. Hanly, Miss Smith, M. J. McGovern, Antoine Segur, Jno. Geddes, J. C. Denmar, Charles Coutlan, F. Dromell, T. J. McConkey, Auguste Theze, H. J. McDonald and wife, Mme. Chauveau, Miss Mott, Sister Mary Margaret, Sister of Charity; Allen Vaneng, Isabella and Mary Louisa Jenkins, J. Grassen, Mrs. George T. Doughty, Mrs. Josephine Lewis, boy and infant, Mrs. Robert Scott, Miss Sallie Scott, Miss Ganche, Jno. B. Ganche, Miss Doyle, Jno. Burgess, Edward Shaffnet, Edward Nester, Jno. McAlavay, D. D. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	5 45	Sun sets....	6 02	Moon rises...	2 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	4 59	Gov. Island.	5 48	Hell Gate....	7 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK ....FRIDAY, Sept. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Kangaroo, Jeffrey, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ships Constance, (Fr.,) Fortin, Havre, Baetzer & De Vertu; Sabino, Woodward, Baltimore, J. O. Baker & Co.; Constitution, Thomas, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Emily Farnum, Simes, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; White Falcon, Meny, San Juan del Sud, M. O. Roberts; B. Aymar, Sawyer, Buenos Ayres, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Fawn, Nelson, London, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Ganges, (Br.,) Williams, Bristol, Eng., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Heindahl, (Norw.,) Norberg, Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Fannie, Herrick, Lisbon, Thompson & Hunter; Casilda, Claussen, Falmouth; Helena, (Br.,) Hodge, London, E. Pavenstedt; C. W. Poultney, Johnson, Belfast, A. Montgomery.

Brigs Cygnet, (Br.,) Porter, Matanzas, B. F. Small & Co; Allandale, McBinnie, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son; Jennie Moody, (Br.,) Healy, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Morton, Sagua la Grande, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners C. W. Bentley, Chase, Providence, H. S. Rackett; Emma, (Br.,) Clark, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Emma Furbush, Pandall, Philadelphia, Wm. L. Brown & Co.; Triumph, Laney, Beaufort, master.

Sloops George Washington, Bertram, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Helen, Babcock, New-Bedford, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Empire City, Baxter, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Illinois, Swain, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Wm. P. Clyde, Loughlin, Washington, D. D., in ballast.

French gunboat Gassendi, Commander Gautier, Baltimore, via Fortress Monroe, 36 hours.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock A. M., passed a schr. and a brig ashore at Chatham Bar, apparently both full of water, (probably the schr. Wolcott and brig Wm. Henry, previously reported.)

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Planter, Daily, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster. Had easterly winds the entire passage.

Bark Hazard, (of Salem, Mass.,) Karstens, Rio Janeiro Aug. 13, with coffee to H. Gardiner, of Salem. Aug. 24, Pernambuco bearing W. 10 miles, passed an Am. ship, on the wind, heading E. N. E.

Bark Ly-ee-Moon, (new,) Manchester, New-Bedford, to J. C. Stewart.

Bark Margaret, (Br.,) Finlay, Cardiff July 31 ds., with coal to John G. Dale.

Brig Milwaukee, (Br.,) Brown, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig L. B. Usher, (Br.,) McKenzie, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Ellen, (Br.,) Boltenhouse, Hillsboro 12 ds., with plaster to Arthur Leary.

Brig Loanna, (Br.,) Spencer, Cow Bay, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig La Grange, Burch, Trenton, Me., 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Martha Jane, (Br.,) Corbett, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Helen Jane, Brown, Havana Sept. 2, with sugar and cotton to I. B. Gager. Is at the Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Thrasher, (Br.,) Card, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to [illegible].

Schr. Adele, (Br.,) Waycott, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with timber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. [illegible], with lumber for Salem.

Schr. George Washington, Gilkey, Fort Ewen, with coal to Godfrey & [illegible].

Schr. [illegible] ds., with [illegible].

Schr. Bullion, Norton, Addison 8 ds., with laths.

Schr. J. Whipple, Thomson, Georgetown, D. C. 4 ds.

Schr. Michael, [illegible], Eastport 7 ds., with laths.

Schr. H. W. Morse, Norris, Providence.

Schr. Peru, Thorndike, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Wilson, [illegible].

SAILED—Steamships Columbia, for Havana; Potomac for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, N.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA PALE,
BURTON,
AND
PALE AND AMBER
STOCK ALES.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
Bankers, merchants and others requiring protection are invited to call and examine our stock. We are the manufacturers and have the only right to the VALENTINE & BUTLER ALUM PATENT SAFES, warranted FIRE-PROOF and a large assortment of WILDER'S PATENT SAFES for sale at reduced prices.
VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ROTARY LOCK, for Hall-doors, a sure protection against burglars.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 Broadway,
Four doors below Chambers-st.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

[Continued from First Page.]

the enemy, in the language of the commanding General, were just where he wanted them.

It was undoubtedly the intention of Gen. Lee to repeat here what he accomplished at Richmond—crush our right wing by throwing upon it the bulk of the forces at his disposal; and nothing but the most consummate generalship prevented him from succeeding in his pet scheme. In selecting Gen. Hooker to take the initiative in this important movement, the right man was put in the right place. He soon discovered the intended movement, and he was heavily reinforced during Tuesday night, so that when the enemy marched down his massed columns upon our right, they were everywhere repulsed with great slaughter.

On Wednesday afternoon as the storm of battle passed to the left, Gen. McClellan rode along the lines at the right and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the forces at that point. While Gen. Sumner actually had charge of the field operations, Gen. McClellan visited every part of the field in person, and by his presence encouraged the troops to deeds of valor. Gen. Sumner more particularly paid attention to the right, for he saw Gen. Richardson was on the left with his own (Sumner's) old corps and his services were not particularly needed there.

As a whole, officers and men all did their duty. As there are exceptions to all rules, so there is to this. Two regiments, at least, marched from the field during the hottest of the conflict; and, in one instance, at least, the officers with the lead in this apparently disgraceful movement. We refrain from indicating these regiments until such time as their conduct is officially noticed.

GEN. RICHARDSON.

Gen. Richardson was everywhere conspicuous during the action, up to the time when he received a gunshot wound in the left breast. While being removed from the field he said to the surgeon in attendance, "Tell Gen. McClellan I have been in the front rank, doing the duty of a Colonel. I have done a hard day's work, and have worked all day. I am wounded, and he must detail some one to take my command."

Gen. Hancock was ordered to take Gen. Richardson's command.

THE LOSSES.

Of course, at this time of writing, it is impossible to accurately estimate the losses on either side. In the opinion of those best capable of judging, our loss will not exceed 10,000. Some brigades lost very heavily, while others lost but few men. Gen. Richardson's, and a portion of Gen. French's command, suffered the most. They actually lost nearly one-half the men taken into the field.

The loss of the enemy was necessarily much larger than ours. We had heavy guns, located in distant and elevated positions, constantly throwing shells into their columns, massed at the rear of strong fronts. They massed their forces to take batteries, but were in every instance repulsed with terrible slaughter. Coffin's First New-York Battery, supported by the One Hundred and Seventh New-York was charged upon seven times in this way, and each time the attacking force repulsed. The corn-field in which the battery was stationed is covered with dead rebels. Ten horses attached to the battery were killed. Some of the rebel officers who fell into our hands estimate their loss as high as 30,000 men. This may be true, including the men who voluntarily came within our lines; for thousands of prisoners were taken, and some of them came in very willingly. They are tired of the war, and particularly such fighting as that of yesterday.

THE OPERATIONS OF THURSDAY.

To-day we have had out a strong line of skirmishers, and, up to 2 o'clock, there was constant firing going on in front. Our troops are all lying upon their arms, ready for action. Burial parties are engaged in burying off the dead and removing the wounded.

At 2 o'clock a flag of truce was sent in by Gen. Hill, giving us permission to bury our dead within their lines. As our forces were in possession of about nine-tenths of the battle-field, this proposition was considered, no doubt, a cool one, and was promptly declined.

Subsequently, a flag of truce came in, bearing word that they would cease firing if we would, of which no notice was taken.

The enemy subsequently ceased firing, and under a flag of truce, came within our lines and removed the bodies of some of their officers.

Everything is in readiness for action, but the indications are that the enemy have had pretty much all the fight whipped out of them.

To-day is being devoted to burying the dead and caring for the wounded. To-morrow our army will advance and the rebels will have either to fight or run. Possibly they may not find either expedient to their liking.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Brig.-Gen. Duryea—wounded.
Capt. A. A. Green, (brother of Gen. Green)—thigh.
Major Bloomingburg, 5th Maryland—severely.
Lieut.-Col. Hopins, 5th Deleware—supposed killed.
Col. Max Weber—wounded.
Wm. Richardson, Co. A, 8th Ohio—killed.
David Zouker, Co. A, 8th Ohio—killed.
Lieut. Geo. S. Smith, Co. A, 8th Ohio—wounded.
Joseph Soper, Co. A, 8th Ohio—arm off.
John Redd, Co. A, 8th Ohio—arm.
Ed. T. Naylor, Co. A, 8th Ohio—head.
Wm. Newson, Co. A, 8th Ohio—leg.
Lieut. Barnes, Co. D, 8th Ohio—fatally.
Lieut. Witherell, Co. E, 8th Ohio—wounded.
Lieut. Delaney, Co. B, 8th Ohio—wounded.
Thomas Thornburg, Co. F, 8th Ohio—wounded.
James M. Miller, Co. A, 7th New-York—killed.
T. B. Kirkpatrick, Co. A, 7th New-York—killed.
Corp. David Potter, Co. A, 7th N. Y.—wounded.
Sergt. Varney, Co. I, 8th Ohio—killed.
James Gallagher, Co. B, 8th Ohio—head.
Geo. Upright, Co. B, 8th Ohio—neck.
John Hennessey, Co. B, 8th Ohio—side.
David Numer, Co. D, 130th Pennsylvania—arm.
C. Sheen, Co. A, 63d New-York—arm.
John Ryan, Co. A, 61st New-York—breast.
Hugh Slaney, Co. C, 63d New-York—head.
Owen Connery, Co. C, 63d New-York—leg.
F. McArdle, Co. F, 63d New-York—leg.
M. Kelly, Co. C, 63d New-York—head.
Sergt. John Martin, Co. C, 63d New-York—sh'lder.
Corp. James Funk, Co. H, 63d New-York—thigh.
Richard Bolles, Co. C, 53d New-York—leg.
John Pigott, Co. H, 63d New-York—head.
M. Slatting, Co. H, 63d New-York—leg.
Morris Ward, Co. H, 63d New-York—back and hip.
Lieut. P. W. Lydon, Co. F, 63d New-York—killed.
Lieut. Cadwallader Smith, Co. H, 63d New-York—killed.
Sergt. John Brennan, Co. H, 63d New-York—leg.
James O'Brady, Co. H, 63d New-York—groin.
M. Laden, Co. K, 63d New-York—arm.
James Arny, Co. K, 63d New-York—leg.
James DeLacey, Co. K, 63d New-York—killed.
Owen Cunan, Co. H, 63d New-York—killed.
John Shield, Co. H, 63d New-York—breast.
Wm. Dally, (Color Sergeant,) Co. K, 63d New-York—breast.
John Sine, Co. E, 63d New-York—body.
Martin Kane, Co. H, 63d New-York—body.
John Hayes, Co. C, 88th New-York—breast.
A. Mitchell, Co. D, 63d New-York—belly.
Wm. Coby, Co. G, 63d New-York—belly.
James Donnelly, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Patrick Gallagher, Co. [illegible], 63d New-York—breast.
Corp. John Carrigan, Co. [illegible], 63d New-York—groin.
John O'Reilly, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Wm. Dolan, Co. E, 63d New-York—arm.
John Gallagher, Co. B, 63d New-York—hand.
John Hayes, Co. B, 63d New-York—shoulder.
Sergt. Wm. Taylor, Co. B, 63d New-York—hip.
John Murphy, Co. B, 63d New-York—leg.
Ed. McLaughlin, Co. K, 63d New-York—leg.
A. McGuirk, Co. G, 88th New-York—leg.
Ens Brenna, Co. H, 63d New-York—leg.
D. McCarty, Co. E, 63d New-York—leg.
Patrick Horrigan, Co. H, 83d New-York—belly.

SIXTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

E. B. Crocker, Co. I—leg.
E. Worden, Co. E—thigh.
—— Sanders, Co. C—thigh.
George Williams, Co. D—arm.
Frank Higbee, Co. B—arm.
Jasper Tabor, Co. E—head.
J. W. Rogers, Co. G—head.
James W. Allen, Co. G—side.
J. W. Belcher, Co. H—breast.
Seely D. Green, Co. G—legs.
L. A. Rogers, Co. F—foot.
Ed. F. Dodge, Co. F—both legs.
R. H. Stacy, Co. A—arm.
S. Lownsbury, Co. H—hand.
John W. Mandeville—shoulder.
Christopher Arnold, Co. C—back.
Fred. E. Emory, Co. E—arm.
P. V. Allen, Co. G—thigh.
F. C. Miles, Co. G—leg.
Nelson E. Arm, Co. B—abdomen.
Geo. Martin, Co. B—thigh.
Warren Wait, Co. C—leg.
John Ford, Co. C—leg.
J. B. Hurdly, Co. A—arm.
Geo. H. Bascomb, Co. I—arm.
E. Cork, Co. A—hip.
George McDonogh, Co. H—leg.
F. M. Mone, Co. R—thign.
Capt. Washburn, Co. A—died.

LATEST REPORTS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburgh, Friday, Sept. 19.

A gentleman from Chambersburgh this evening, says all the troops stationed there have been sent to Hagerstown and Boonsboro. A company from Philadelphia refused to go over the line. Gen. Reynolds said they might go home and be d—d, and disgrace would forever after rest on their shoulders. After the General's reprimand they finally went over the border.

Gov. Curtin is still at Hagerstown.

A feeling of perfect security is now felt here in official circles.

Quite a number of wounded have arrived here and at points on the Cumberland Valley road.

The news of McClellan's great victory achieved to-day was received with great rejoicing.

The troops here are urging to be sent forward, that they may yet rout the enemy, and assist in the great work of crushing the rebellion.

The bodies of Capt. Geo. A. Brooke, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Col. Samuel Crossdale and Capt. W. H. Andrews, both of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, were brought here to-day.

Travel to Chambersburgh and Hagerstown was resumed to-day, and the telegraph is now open to Boonsboro.

REMAINS OF COL. MILES.

Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The body of Col. Miles arrived here to-day, and was escorted by cavalry, to the residence of Asbury Jarrett, Esq., friend of the family. The bodies of Col. Childs, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Coleman, Eleventh Ohio, Col. Paxan, Fifty-Seventh New-York, Col. Goodrich, Sixtieth New-York, and Capt. Foresbush, Tenth Maine, also arrived to-day. Col. Beale, of the Tenth Maine, is in this City wounded.

Baltimore, Friday, Sept. 19.

The remains of the lamented Col. Miles were conveyed this morning to "Sweet Air," near Baltimore, the residence of his wife, where the funeral services will take place.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. RENO.

Boston, Friday, Sept. 19.

The funeral exercises over the remains of Maj.-Gen. Reno took place to-day in Trinity Church, Bishop Eastburn officiating. Gov. Andrew and other State officials were present. The members of Gen. Reno's Staff were the pall-bearers.

The body will be removed to Virginia for interment.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. MANSFIELD.

Baltimore, Friday, Sept. 19.

The body of Gen. Mansfield arrived here to-day, and is being embalmed. The Eighty-seventh Ohio, three months men, from Harper's Ferry, passed through to-night for Philadelphia, on the way home.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Burnside in Pursuit by Way of Harper's Ferry.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 19—Midnight.

Forney's Press has just received highly interesting intelligence from Gen. McClellan's army up to noon to-day, which the editor kindly furnishes to the Associated Press. The substance of its special correspondence is briefly as follows:

Early last night the enemy commenced crossing the Shepherdstown Bridge and two fords above and below it. During the night McClellan advanced a battery and shelled them from the surrounding hills. The dead and wounded found this morning evidence the ability of our signal officers in directing the fire of guns.

On discovering the movement of the enemy, early this morning Gen. Pleasanton was dispatched in hot pursuit with two batteries and two regiments of infantry through a gap of high hills and he succeeded in cutting off a large amount of their ammunition, supplies, &c., beside a small portion of Gen. Maxey Gregg's South Carolina Brigade. Gen. Pleasanton shelled the enemy with effect as they passed through the ravine.

The last seen of the enemy they were flying in the direction of Winchester, and it is supposed they would retreat precipitately on to Richmond.

Our entire army had crossed Antietam Creek this morning, and was massed between Antietam Creek and the Potomac, opposite Shepherdstown, and there was every evidence that McClellan would cross the river.

The loss of general and field officers in our army is so large as to be unaccountable.

Rebel deserters represent the loss of the enemy's officers equally severe. *It was understood that Gen. Burnside has crossed into Virginia viâ Harper's Ferry and moving on the enemy.*

Deserters report that the recent movement of the rebels in escaping into Virginia was entirely conducted by Stonewall Jackson, the other chief officers Lee, Longstreet, &c., being either wounded or too much fatigued to be efficient.

They also state that it was believed in the rebel army that a force of National troops had passed through Thoroughfare Gap and intercepted their advance, and they supposed this movement was under the direction of [illegible], of whom they stood in great dread.

VERY LATEST FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Harrisburgh, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 20—A. M.

A dispatch received at official quarters up to this hour (midnight), from a person who visited the battle-fields, reports the rebel loss *two to our one.*

Their dead were left unburried, and the wounded found shelter in barns and woods along the whole route to Williamsport, where the enemy has no doubt crossed with the remnant of the army. A great amount of ammunition was captured, together with a large number of prisoners, who have been sent to Hagerstown.

The company that refused to go over the line was from Lancaster and not from Philadelphia, as previously stated.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 19.
Headquarters of the Army.

Circular: Maj.-Gen. Foster, commanding the Department of North-Carolina, has called attention to an article in the New-York *Evening Post*, of September 4, in which is published the numbers and positions of his troops. He remarks that the New-York papers always reach the enemy in a few days after publication, and that such information from our friends is more injurious than that gained by the rebel spies.

The Newspaper Press is earnestly requested to make no publication in regard to the numbers and movements of our troops.

No information could be more desirable to the enemy than this. Such publications have done immense injury to our cause.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

Washington, Friday, Sept. 19.

THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, accompanied by a corps of Assistants, left here this morning for the battle-field. Dr. Jos. R. Smith is Acting Surgeon-General during his absence. It is said that Dr. Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, has been ordered to send five thousand of the wounded to this city, one thousand to Baltimore and one thousand to Philadelphia. Medical Inspector Kyler has been ordered to Harrisburgh to make arrangements for the reception of the wounded who may be sent there.

Medical-Inspector Kyler telegraphs here that he has made arrangements for the accommodation of about eight hundred wounded at Harrisburgh and Reading. A number are also being sent to Hagerstown, which is only nine miles distant from the battle-field.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Medical Director has been removed to near the corner of Fifteen and a Half-street and Vermont-avenue.

WHAT FOREIGN OFFICERS SAY OF OUR ARMY AND OF THE CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND.

There are now in Washington several foreign officers who are supposed to have been sent by European Governments for the purpose of making observations on the American war, and on the manner in which it is conducted. They are said to be men of fine education, and perfectly acquainted with their profession. One of them, whom I met the other evening at Willard's Hotel, has seen war in Africa, in the Crimea and in Italy, and visited most of the battle-fields which hold a conspicuous place in modern history.

I understand that these gentlemen have the highest esteem for Gen. McClellan's character and talents, and look upon the American soldier as being the equal of the best European soldiers in power of endurance, patience and steadfast valor. They think, however, that the human economy of the war is susceptible of great improvements. They are unanimous in blaming the reckless and unnecessary exposure of our men to the enemy's fire, as if bravery alone, regardless of life, was the capital virtue among officers and soldiers; and add that marches and countermarches have won more battles than guns and bayonets. The art of war, they say, consists in gaining the greatest advantages with the least possible loss; and most part of the time great slaughter proves nothing except the heroism of the soldiers.

In regard to the present campaign in Maryland, they look upon it as a mistake on the part of the Confederates, who, they say, have crossed the Potomac with an insufficient supply of artillery, wagons and ambulances. Gen. McClellan's pursuit of the enemy, they consider as a well-conceived and vigorously executed plan. They prophesied his complete success on two conditions: first, that he will repel any attack that can be made on his rear; second, that he will either retake Harper's Ferry and secure the Maryland Heights, which they call the Thermopylæ of the present campaign, or force the rebels to withdraw by falling upon their rear and cutting off their communications with Richmond. These officers look upon the mountainous regions of Maryland as one of the strongest natural fortifications in the world, and say that 30,000 men could defend them against an army three times stronger.

A STATEMENT FROM GEN. CASSIUS M. CLAY IN REGARD TO GOV. MORGAN AND GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay publishes a card to-day denying that he has ever said a word to the President about Gov. Morgan, or in favor of making him the commander of the Northwestern Grand Division of troops. He (Clay) has never proposed any way of carrying on the war than by the constituted authorities; nor has he desired the overthrow of President Lincoln, or the establishment of the Dictatorship of Gen. Fremont, or any other man. He (Clay) calls upon the country to trust the President, as he himself does. He pronounces all the assertions concerning him calumnies.

CURRENCY STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue invariably returns orders and money sent to him for currency stamps, such stamps not being issued from his office. They are procured from the United States Treasurer, but no one need to send to him at present, as he is now supplying the Government only.

The total amount of postage currency issued by the Treasury Department, down to date, is $493,800. The issues of to-day were: of five cent notes, $2,000; of ten cent notes, $3,000; of twenty-five cent notes, $8,000; of fifty cent notes, $16,000. Of one and two dollar Treasury notes, the total issue is $532,000—the issues of to-day being $46,000 of one dollar notes, and $48,000 of twos.

A BRAVE OFFICER JUSTIFIED.

Lieut. A. M. Randol, First United States Artillery, commanding Battery E, attached to the brigade of Gen. George G. Meade, having lost his guns in the engagement of June 30, requested a Court of Inquiry, which has reported that the battery was defended to the last with "coolness, gallantry and skill," and that the loss of the guns is due solely to the want of proper and timely infantry support.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Master Edward Hooker has been promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for gallant conduct during the attack on Washington, N. C., and been ordered to the command of the steamer *Victoria*.

George W. Marvin and James Pennoyer have been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeons.

The following officers have been ordered to the steam sloop *Mohican*: Capt. J. B. Marchand, Lieut. R. K. Buer, Acting Master R. B. Ely, Boatswain G. C. Abbott, Gunner Wm. Arnold.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Adjutant-General Thomas left Washington to-day for Annapolis, on business connected with the large number of paroled prisoners now at that station. There is no doubt he will promptly take initiative measures for their exchange, as he is the Commissioner of the United States for that purpose, and has heretofore satisfactorily performed similar service.

GEN. WEBER.

Brig.-Gen. Max Weber has been ordered to report for duty to Maj.-Gen. Dix, at Fortress Monroe; and Brig.-Gen. [illegible] Kentucky, to Gen. Wright, at Cincinnati.

Col. A. M. Wood, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, to-day received his commission as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New-York. When the President made Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox Brigadier-Generals, a similar appointment was tendered to Col. Wood. It was declined on account of his impaired health, and the Collectorship is awarded by the President as an equivalent. He has never fully recovered from the wounds received at Bull Run, and his physicians some time ago pronounced it unwise for him to take the field.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Indian Commissioner Dale has recently written to Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, that he has not very strong hopes of reëstablishing friendly relations with the Chippewa Indians. At a recent interview with Chief Hole-in-the-Day, Lammer came with four hundred armed warriors at his back, and maintaining throughout a tone of great hauteur and independence. The iniquitous plundering operations of the Government agents are without doubt a main element of the prevailing dissatisfaction and hostility.

Adjt.-Gen. Thomas left to-day for Annapolis, to arrange for the transfer of our troops paroled by the enemy to the West, to fight the Indians. As cavalry alone are of any service against the Indians, and as scarcely any of our paroled troops belong to that arm of the service, it is difficult to perceive the utility of this arrangement. Minnesota has abundant infantry militia to guard her settlements, if infantry could do it.

A MILITARY RAILROAD.

Mayor Wallach and a deputation of municipal authorities, here called on the President to-day to urge the joint action of the National and City Governments in constructing a military railroad from Washington to Point of Rocks, and also one from Washington East to Chesapeake Bay. The project met with favor from the President and Secretary of War.

APPOINTMENT.

Edward H. Hall, of Illinois, many years compiler and publisher of the State Gazetteer and Directory in Chicago, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Internal Revenue Department.

GEN. GARFIELD.

Gen. Garfield, who drove Humphrey Marshall out of Sandy Valley, Kentucky, and has since been serving in Buell's army, reported for duty to-day at the War Department. He has not fully recovered from his dangerous illness, but is ready again to take the field.

ARRIVALS.

Ex-Gov. A. H. Reeder is here. George Francis Train arrived here to-day. Hon. Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, is in town.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Hiram Hirst, of the Tenth New-York, was slightly wounded in the fight at Leesburgh on Wednesday.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Surrender of Munfordsville to the Rebels.

Five Thousand Troops and Ten Pieces of Artillery Gone.

Bragg's Forces Estimated at 30,000 Men.

Indianapolis, Ia., Friday, Sept. 19.

Adjutant Slauson, of the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, who escaped from Munfordsville immediately after the surrender of that place to the rebels has reached this city.

He reports that the garrison there, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 men, comprising the Seventeenth, the Fiftieth, the Sixtieth, the Sixty-seventh, the Sixty-eighth and the Sixty-ninth Indiana Regiments, and one company of cavalry and ten pieces of artillery, have surrendered.

The surrender was made on Wednesday morning, our forces being completely surrounded by Gen. Bragg's forces, estimated at 30,000 men.

Our loss in killed and wounded was fifty.

The rebels acknowledge a loss of 700 on Sunday.

Louisville, Friday, Sept. 19.

At the surrender of Munfordsville on Wednesday morning, the rebels took about 4,000 prisoners, whom they are reported subsequently to have paroled, comprising the Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh and Eighty-ninth Indiana, four hundred men of the Fiftieth Indiana, two companies of each of the Seventeenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana, one company of the Louisville Provost Guard, seventy recruits for the Thirty-third Kentucky, the Fourth Ohio Battery of six guns with four other guns in position.

The loss at Munfordsville previously stated was in the fight. There was two or three hours' skirmishing on Tuesday between the sharpshooters of both parties. The rebels did not attack us in force in the Sunday's fight. Gen. Chalmers made an attack on our forces with eleven regiments on Tuesday night. Buckner's Division was added to this force. The firing on Tuesday was a rebel feint, to enable them to secure the north bank of the river. In that we lost two killed and four or five wounded.

Louisville, Friday, Sept. 19—11 P. M.

There are very many reports in circulation from down the road, the transmission whereof by telegraph is prohibited by the military authorities, who, however, entertain the hope and belief that the preparations now actively consummating will not only insure the safety of Louisville, but speedily clear Kentucky of her rebel invaders.

A BRILLIANT RECONNOISSANCE.

A Rapid Cavalry Dash to Within Three Miles of Thoroughfare Gap—Capture of a Part of Gen. Ewell's Body-Guard.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 19.

A cavalry reconnoissance, made from Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters yesterday morning, accomplished one of the most rapid and brilliant achievements of the campaign. They went within three miles of Thoroughfare Gap, performing a distance of eighty miles in less than twenty hours.

Near Thoroughfare Gap they discovered a rebel force acting as a body-guard to Gen. Ewell, who was in an ambulance, very badly wounded, and being escorted toward Richmond. Three of this body-guard were captured, together with about thirty more prisoners, several of whom were officers, and some wagons.

This report was sent in by Gen. Birney.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Bands Congregating on the Southwestern Border—Movements Against Them.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Gen. Schofield has departed for Springfield to take command in person of the forces in the Southwest.

Guerrilla bands, under Hindman, Pike, Coffey and Rains, have been congregating on the Southwest border, for the purpose of again invading the State. Their movements have been closely watched, and every preparation made to give them a fitting reception. Gen. Schofield enters the campaign with a full knowledge of the country, character and resources of the enemy, and speedy and conclusive achievements may be relied on.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Destruction of the Town of Prentice, Miss.

Cairo, Friday, Sept. 19.

The fleet carrying the rebel prisoners to Vicksburgh was fired into at Prentice, opposite Napoleon, Ark. Several balls passed through the *Iatan*, killing a number of rebels. None of our men were hurt. The gunboat landed, and gave the inhabitants fifteen minutes to remove the women and children, at the end of which time the town was burned.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BORUSSIA OFF CAPE RACE.

Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Harrington.

Thirty Thousand French Troops Going to America.

The Fate of Garibaldi Yet Undecided.

A DECLINE IN COTTON.

Cape Race, Friday, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg, *viâ* Southampton the 10th inst., was boarded by the News yacht at noon to-day, *en route* to New-York, and the annexed summary of her news obtained.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th.

From the uncertainty prevailing in England about the safety of the *Great Eastern*, [she is delayed in New-York.—Eds.,] the Underwriters' premium had gone up to twenty guineas at Liverpool.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred had arrived at Brussels.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Harrington are dead.

The *Anglo Saxon's* news had not the slightest effect on Consols, which were quoted 93⅜@93⅝ for money, and 93⅜@93⅝ for the October account.

Loans were offered on the Stock Exchange at 1½ per cent.

The Paris *Pays* says that Spain has offered to send a contingent to Mexico, but that France would not accept the offer. France sends 30,000 men.

La France says the unity of Italy is impossible, but if it could be realized it would introduce a serious perturbation into European order, and all the national power of France would be compelled to demand compensation from Italy, and a change in her established territorial limits in order to guarrantee herself against several powerful neighbors.

The Rentes were quoted 69f. 65c.

The Montenegrins refuse to accept the conditions offered by the Turks, and, taking advantage of the present armistice, have instructed their representative at Constantinople to demand more favorable terms. During the conference, the Montenegrins have been fortifying Cettigne, and transporting all their valuables to Cetarra.

Omar Pasha had recommenced hostilities. The Turks had set fire to the Servian portion of Belgrade, and the Prefect's palace was in flames. The Turks also fired on the inhabitants.

A later telegram says that Montenegro has accepted all the conditions offered by Omar Pacha.

On account of the state of siege at Naples, the Garibaldian anniversary of his entry into Naples will not be celebrated.

The press of Lombardy is unanimous in favor of an amnesty being granted to Garibaldi and his followers.

Garibaldi had requested to be allowed to embark on an English vessel.

Neither documents nor money were found at Aspramonte, where he was taken prisoner.

Nothing had been decided respecting Garibaldi. His wounds were very serious.

There was little business doing in Australia. A royal commission had been appointed to report on the prospects of gold mining.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MARKETS.

Sugar and Coffee firm. Tallow quiet.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Cotton—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were only 3,000 bales. The market is irregular and dull, and prices are ½d. lower than on Friday last. Speculators and exporters took 1,000 bales.

The Manchester market is inactive, but firm.

Breadstuffs—Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report Flour dull, and 6d. lower. Wheat quiet, but steady. Corn dull and unchanged; Mixed, 28s. 9d.@29s.

Provisions—The same authorities report Beef very dull. Pork dull. Bacon tending downward. Lard inactive, but unchanged in rates. Tallow quiet, but steady.

Produce—Ashes firm. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet, but steady. Resin firm; Common, 28s.@29s. Spirits Turpentine quiet, at 125s. Rice quiet and steady.

No shipping report received.

Great Fire in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Friday, Sept. 19.

At 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the brick building, corner of Water and Norton's street, used as a grain drying house.

The fire spread rapidly to the Evans and Sterling Elevators, which, with their contents, were destroyed.

The fire then crossed Norton-street, communicating to Bell's foundry, Klein & Dobson's pump and block factory, and a number of tenement houses on Evans, Fly and Leconlaleux streets, all of which were burned.

Crossing the Evans Ship Canal, the fire spread to Evans' Office and warehouses.

In the warehouses were stored between 20,000 and 30,000 barrels of whisky and highwines, owned by Mr. Williams, the larger portion of which were saved.

David Bell's loss is estimated at $50,000 to $70,000.

The loss of Evans is not known, but it is mostly covered by insurance.

It is impossible at present to give anything approximating to the amount of the total loss or insurance.

The loss will probably reach half a million of dollars.

Some thirty or forty buildings are destroyed.

The elevators contained 13,372 bushels of wheat, 40,000 bushels of corn, and 28,890 bushels of oats.

Buffalo, Friday, Sept. 19.

The following are the principal sufferers by the fire this morning: The Evans Elevator, owned by Chas. W. Evans, valued at $40,000, insured for $20,000; The Sterling Elevator, owned by D. S. Austin, valued at $20,000, insured for $13,500; Geo. C. White, Wm. Williams and Geo. Truscott, 2,851 barrels highwines, stored in the warehouse of Jas. C. Evans, loss heavy, pretty well covered by insurance; the warehouse of Jas. C. Evans, loss $7,000, insured $4,500; the foundry of David Bell, building and machinery, $30,000, no insurance; the Cleveland block, owned by C. M. Reed, of Erie, Penn., and about fifteen or twenty wooden tenement buildings, loss not ascertained.

The buildings were old, and of but little value. A large number of poor families have been rendered homeless by the conflagration. The total loss is estimated at $300,000; the insurance, as far as ascertained, is $130,400. The names of the companies are not ascertained, as yet.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES.
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]
Knox's Fall Style of Hat.—Knox is preparing to astonish the public by the production of a Fall hat of matchless beauty. He is fond of "sensations," and is determined not to be outdone by the war bulletins of the daily papers. So at an early day, the police in particular, and the people at large, may expect an overwhelming crowd in the neighborhood of his popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway. Knox's Fall hat promises trouble to our Provost-Marshal.

[Advertisement.]
If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway.

[illegible] for [illegible] 3 and [illegible] "Chan[illegible]" at once. [illegible] at all hours.

[Advertisement.]
Soldiers' Special Notice.—[illegible] yourselves, protect your[illegible] and Ointment. For Wounds, [illegible] plaints and Fevers, they are a perfect [illegible] Full directions how to use them with every [illegible] Only 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Howe—Mead.—In North Salem, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. A. H. Seely, Mr. Wm. H. J. Howe to Miss Laura Jane, only daughter of Alfred B. Mead, Esq., all of the former place.

Place—Whitehead.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. D. F. Warren, Mr. Charles [illegible] Place, of New-York, to Miss Mary Pierce, only daughter of Wm. M. Whitehead, M. D., of Elizabeth.

Van Dyk—Stryker.—In Lambertville, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. P. O. Studdiford, Francisco C. Van Dyk, of [illegible], N. J., to Miss Lida C., daughter of James B. Stryker, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Graham.—In Astoria, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, suddenly, Elizabeth S., wife of Edward Chauncey Graham, and daughter of the late Albert S. Bacon, of New-Haven.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Rev. Dr. Potts' Church, in University-place, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Hoffman.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 19, Alfred W. Hoffman, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Amherst White, Esq., and the members of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Perry-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Hawes.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 18, Elizabeth Hawes, wife of George Hawes, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Sunday, the 21st inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. She leaves a large family to mourn her loss.

Mead.—At the residence of his father, Edward Mead, Esq., in Greenwich, Conn., on Friday morning, Sept. 19, Major Daniel M. Mead, of the Tenth Regiment, Conn. Vol., aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Mixter.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Susan Olivia, wife of Madison Mixter, and daughter of Eli C. Blake, Esq., in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 73 Cranberry-st., without further invitation.

Pierce.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 18, Joseph N. Pierce, aged 46 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at the house of Samuel Radcliffe, No. 262 18th-st., at 2 o'clock.

Parker.—At his residence, Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, William Parker, aged 69 years.

Smith.—At Washington Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 18, Joseph Olcott Smith, son of the late Capt. Benjamin Smith, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family, also of his brothers-in-law, Thomas Davenport and Sidney Sanderson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles E. Leveridge, No. 133 East 31st-st., without further invitation.

Vidal.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 18, of hasty consumption, Elizabeth M. Vidal, in the 26th year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 Madison-st., near Clinton, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

Wells.—At Sing Sing, on Friday morning, Sept. 19, Mary A., widow of the late Ralph Wells, and daughter of the late Perkins Nichols, in the 63d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, No. 42 East 18th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 45 | Sun sets.... 6 02 | Moon rises... 3 17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 50 | Gov. Island. 5 48 | Hell Gate.... 7 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... FRIDAY, Sept. 19.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Empire City, Baxter, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Illinois, Swain, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Wm. P. Clyde, Loughlin, Washington, D. D., in ballast.

French gunboat Gassendi, Commander Gautier, Baltimore, via Fortress Monroe, 36 hours.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock A. M., passed a schr. and a brig ashore at Chatham Bar, apparently both full of water, (probably the schr. Wolcott and brig Wm. Henry, previously reported.)

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Planter, Daily, Fortress Monroe 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster. Had easterly winds the entire passage.

Bark Hazard, (of Salem, Mass.,) Karstens, Rio Janeiro Aug. 13, with coffee to H. Gardiner, of Salem. Aug. 24, Pernambuco bearing W. 10 miles, passed an Am. ship, on the wind, heading E. N. E.

Bark Ly-ee-Moon, (new,) Manchester, New-Bedford, to J. C. Stewart.

Bark Margaret, (Br.,) Finlay, Cardiff July 31 ds., with coal to John G. Dale.

Brig Milwaukee, (Br.,) Brown, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig L. B. Usher, (Br.,) McKenzie, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Ellen, (Br.,) Boltenhouse, Hillsboro 13 ds., with plaster to Arthur Leary.

SAILED—Steamships Columbia, for Havana; Potomac for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, N.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA PALE,
BURTON,
AND
PALE AND AMBER
STOCK ALES.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
NEW-YORK.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES.
Bankers, merchants and others requiring protection are invited to call and examine our stock. We are now manufacturing and have on hand the VALENTINE & BUTLER ALUM PATENT SAFE, WARRANTED FIRE-PROOF and also free from dampness. A large assortment of WILDER'S PATENT SAFES for sale at reduced prices.
VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ROTARY LOCK, for Hall-doors, a sure protection against burglars.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 Broadway,
Four doors below Chambers-st.